THE

European Magazine,

For APRIL 1799.

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We never admit anonymous criticisms on Works which we have not seen, as we have reason to believe they generally come from the Authors themselves, or their friends. Those who desire to have their Works noticed in The European Magazine, must send a copy to the Publisher, which will be read with candour; and, if proper to be mentioned at all, such an account given as it may deserve.

The Moralizer, No. II. in our next.

Dionysius is received.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 16, to April 13, 1793.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
INLAND COUNTIES.										
Middlesex	55	2	34	0	33	10	27	0	33	6
Surry	56	2	00	0	35	8	27	8	38	6
Hertford	50	0	00	0	32	8	27	9	39	0
Bedford	46	4	00	0	28	11	24	9	32	4
Hunting.	46	10	00	0	29	0	22	6	31	3
Northam.	48	2	25	6	26	4	20	10	26	10
Rutland	52	0	00	0	27	0	22	0	33	0
Leicester	50	5	00	0	28	8	20	8	32	1
Nottingh.	50	8	33	0	33	2	20	8	35	0
Derby	52	4	00	0	33	6	21	7	36	8
Stafford	51	7	00	0	32	6	21	7	34	6
Salop	48	1	39	3	32	6	22	4	39	1
Hereford	47	7	38	4	29	0	22	0	34	11
Worcest.	48	8	29	2	30	2	23	7	30	7
Warwick	53	6	00	0	32	2	22	11	32	6
Wilts	54	0	00	0	29	8	22	4	38	4
Berks	55	4	00	0	31	0	26	2	34	4
Oxford	51	1	00	0	29	3	23	7	30	11
Bucks	51	2	00	0	29	10	22	8	31	8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Essex	53	4	32	0	32	2	27	8	30	10
Kent	51	8	00	0	30	6	21	6	34	0
Suffex	52	0	00	0	31	0	25	6	00	0
Suffolk	48	8	28	0	30	8	27	4	31	1
Cambrid.	48	10	00	0	27	6	22	2	30	6
Norfolk	44	11	31	3	29	3	25	0	29	6
Lincoln	44	11	00	0	29	0	20	7	31	0
York	45	11	36	0	29	8	22	1	33	0
Durham	49	6	00	0	00	0	21	7	00	0
Northum.	44	2	32	6	24	7	19	1	27	0
Cumberl.	54	4	36	5	26	5	19	1	00	0
Westmor.	60	4	38	0	28	0	20	6	00	0
Lancash.	56	1	00	0	34	7	23	7	39	2
Cheshire	49	8	00	0	00	0	22	7	40	4
Glouceſt.	53	9	00	0	29	0	21	7	34	10
Somerset	57	2	00	0	30	9	27	0	00	0
Monmou.	52	8	00	0	31	2	00	0	00	0
Devon	60	10	00	0	29	1	20	2	00	0
Cornwall	59	11	00	0	29	11	19	9	00	0
Dorset	55	6	00	0	28	7	21	0	40	0
Hants	55	9	00	0	30	2	23	9	34	10
WALES.										
N. Wales	59	4	40	0	36	0	18	4	48	0
S. Wales	58	0	00	0	36	0	24	8	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

APRIL.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
1	29.77	27	N.E.
2	30.02	33	E.
3	29.97	34	E.
4	29.86	33	E.
5	29.30	45	S.
6	29.50	44	N.
7	29.62	42	N.E.
8	29.65	47	S.
9	29.64	48	S.W.
10	28.75	49	S.W.
11	29.40	48	S.W.
12	29.49	47	S.W.
13	29.73	45	N.E.
14	29.98	41	N.
15	29.60	46	N.E.
16	29.30	53	S.W.
17	29.24	50	S.W.
18	29.15	50	S.
19	29.04	51	W.
20	29.20	47	N.W.
21	29.31	48	W.
22	29.40	49	W.
23	29.46	46	N.E.
24	29.61	45	N.
25	30.10	46	N.
26	29.86	45	W N.E.
27	30.09	46	N.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Thomas Mortimer, Esq.r

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill, May 1, 1799.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL 1799.

MR. THOMAS MORTIMER.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE Gentleman who is the ſubject of theſe Memoirs, was noticed in the Annals of Literature, as far back as the year 1750, when his firſt Eſſay, "An Oration on the much lamented Death of His Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales," the auguſt father of our beloved Sovereign, was publiſhed. The ſtyle of this little piece was much admired at the time, which encouraged our young Author to cultivate the ſcience of eloquence, and to improve himſelf in elocution, with a view to qualify himſelf for the profeſſion of a private Preceptor of the *Belles Lettres*. For this purpoſe he attended Mr. Sheridan's Lectures, and made Rollins' *Belles Lettres*, Dodſley's Preceptor, D'Alembert's, and other works of diſtinguiſhed reputation, the models and guides of his future ſtudies.

To a conſiderable proficiency in the Latin tongue, he added, at an early age, a competent knowledge in the French and Italian languages, which enabled him to apply cloſely to his favourite purſuit, Modern Hiſtory. The illuſtrious hiſtorians of our own country were then, comparatively ſpeaking, but few; however, he had the ſatisfaction, in his riper years, to find them increaſing; and ſome of them even excelling the moſt admired writers of other nations. By an aſſiduous attention to their works, he ſtrengthened his judgment, and then ventured to compile "A Hiſtory of England from the Invaſion of the Romans, to the Peace of Verſailles, A. D. 1763, in 3 vols. folio, humbly inſcribed to the Queen." This work was formed on the plan recommended by Lord Bolingbroke in his celebrated Letters on the Study and Uſe of Hiſtory, viz. to preſerve the connection of great hiſtorical facts and public tranſactions, uninterrupted by tedious digreſſions, political diſcuſſions, or private concerns; accordingly, ample diſſertations on the Religion, Laws, Commerce, Arts, Manufactures, Finances, Manners, and Cuſtoms of the Country, form diſtinct Chapters at the end of every *Centennial* period; the firſt example of the kind, which has ſince been followed by other Britiſh hiſtorians.

But before we proceed to enumerate the literary labours of this veteran, who has kept up a connection with the preſs upwards of *forty-eight years*, it may be proper to trace him to his birth, and to give ſome account of his family, and of his ſituations in life, that we may the better aſcertain the different periods at which his various writings firſt appeared, or have been republiſhed.

Mr. Mortimer was born on the 9th of December 1730, in Carey-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and was the only ſon of Thomas Mortimer, Eſq. principal Secretary to his relation Sir Joſeph Jekyll, Knt. Maſter of the Rolls. His uncle, Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, was many years ſenior Secretary to the Royal Society; the Rev. Dr. Birch being the junior. His grandfather was John Mortimer, Eſq. F. R. S. of Topingo Hall, near Chelmsford, in the county of Eſſex; Author of "A Practical Treatiſe on Huſbandry," 2 vols. 8vo. held in the higheſt degree of eſtimation till of late years, when modern improvements in Agriculture have rendered it leſs uſe-

ful *. The death of his father in 1741, at the premature age of 35, which was followed by that of his mother in 1744, left him in the ſtate of orphanage; but, *providentially*, under the guardianſhip of the late John Baker, Eſq. of Spital-fields, to whoſe kind patronage, and to the continued friendſhip of his family †, he has often been heard to declare, he ſtood principally indebted for the future happineſs of his life. Mr. Baker was one of thoſe worthy guardians, rarely to be met with, who not only carefully preſerve, but ſedulouſly improve the property of the Wards entruſted to their care. His benevolent diſpoſition would never permit him to refuſe the important charge of guardianſhip, bequeathed to him by his deceaſed friends, ſo that other Wards of both ſexes were under ſimilar obligations to that truly excellent man.

Mr. Mortimer's education commenced at Harrow ſchool under the Rev. Dr. Cox, and was continued at a private academy in the North of England; but his progreſs in polite literature was the reſult of his own aſſiduity and attachment to ſtudy, independent of maſters. His ſecond publication was a tranſlation from the French of "The Life and Military Exploits of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, by M. Gautier," an octavo volume, which bears date in 1751. From this period to the year 1761, we have no particular account of our Author, except that, having married very young, he became ſo devoted to a domeſtic life, that he refuſed the offers made him in that interval by Dr. Goldſmith, Mr. Glover, Mr. Kelly, and other literary characters with whom he was perſonally acquainted, to become a member of their ſocial clubs. In the year above mentioned, he publiſhed the firſt Edition of the well known treatiſe on the funds, and on the myſtery and iniquity of ſtock-jobbing, intitled "Every Man his own Broker," which was rapidly bought up, and ſucceſſive Editions were demanded from that period down to the month of July laſt, when the TWELFTH Edition, with conſiderable improvements by the Author, was publiſhed.

In November 1762, Mr. Mortimer was appointed his Majeſty's Vice-Conſul for the Auſtrian Netherlands, being recommended to the Earl of Sandwich, at that time Secretary of State for the Northern Department; on the commencement of the following month he repaired to his ſtation at Oſtend, where he had the happineſs to gain the approbation of his Majeſty's Miniſters at home, and of the Britiſh Merchants reſiding at Bruges, Oſtend, and Nieuport. But the moſt important ſervice he rendered to his native country, in this ſituation, was the ſending off a packet boat to Dover, with an expreſs to Government, giving notice of a ſhip laden with damaged wheat, and deſtined for the port of Briſtol, concerning which the Magiſtrates of Oſtend had received the following advice from the Flemiſh Government at Bruſſels: "That ſhe came from the Levant, actually had the plague on board, and had been refuſed admittance into ſeveral ports of Spain, Portugal, and France." The maſter of this veſſel made preparations to enter the harbour of Oſtend; but poſitive orders were ſent out by a pilot, with a ſpeaking trumpet, for him to leave the Road directly, or the guns on the ramparts, already loaded for the purpoſe, would be fired at the ſhip. The Vice-Conſul had the pleaſure to receive a letter of thanks, by his Majeſty's command, from the late Lord Weymouth, then Secretary of State for the Northern Department, for his timely intelligence, alſo informing him, that a Privy Council had been ſummoned upon the occaſion, and that the neceſſary orders had been ſent to all the ſea-ports of Great Britain and Ireland. The Vice-Conſul afterwards learned, that a ſhip, anſwering the above deſcription, had foundered off the Orkney Iſles, ſuppoſed for the want of hands to work the pumps; for the maſter, by a trumpet, acknowledged to the Oſtend pilot, that the greateſt part of the crew had died of a fever.

Yet, notwithſtanding this and other public ſervices, and the ſtrong recommendation of them by Sir James Porter, and by his ſucceſſor Sir William Gordon, his Majeſty's Miniſters at the Court of Bruſſels; and, though he had been promiſed the reverſion of the Conſulſhip by two Secretaries of State, viz. Lord Sandwich and the Marquis of Rockingham; the Under-Secretary to Lord Weymouth, by an intrigue of office, contrived to obtain a private reſignation of the old

* In 1761, Mr. Mortimer publiſhed a new Edition of this Work, conſiderably improved from the MS. corrections and additions left prepared for the preſs by his grandfather.

† Two ſons and a daughter, inheritors of the Chriſtian virtues of their parents.

Conſul,

Conſul, and the appointment of Mr. Irvine to ſucceed him, who arrived at Oſtend ſuddenly, without any previous notice being ſent to Mr. Mortimer from the Secretary of State; and declaring his intention to reſide conſtantly at the ſtation, there remained no further occaſion for a Vice-Conſul *.

Mr. Mortimer, on his return to London in 1768, reſumed his literary purſuits and his preceptorſhip. In 1772 he publiſhed the firſt Edition of "Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances," a quarto volume, deſigned as a ſupplement to the ſcholaſtic education of young Noblemen and Gentlemen of rank, likely to be called to ſituations in public life. In the ſame year, the late Empreſs of Ruſſia wrote to her Ambaſſador M. Mouſchin Pouſchin, to place under his care, ſeveral young Ruſſian Princes and private Gentlemen; one in particular, a very amiable youth, named Siloff, ſuppoſed to be very nearly related to her Imperial Majeſty, reſided with Mr. Mortimer almoſt three years. From this period, he had the honour to be Preceptor for the Engliſh Language, and a general knowledge of the Political Economy of Great Britain, to different Foreign Miniſters.

In 1774 his worthy friend the late Mr. Edward Dilly, bookſeller, publiſhed the ſecond Edition of "The Britiſh Plutarch," in ſix volumes, compiled for him by our Author, who new modelled the work; and, by a judicious arrangement of the lives of the Stateſmen, Admirals, Generals, and other public characters, made it an abridged hiſtory of the kingdom from the reign of Henry the Seventh, to the death of George the Second; ſeparating likewiſe, the private lives of Divines, Lawyers, and Poets, in each Volume; ſo as not to break the thread of civil hiſtory connected with the public characters †.

In 1777, he publiſhed the firſt Edition of "The Student's Pocket Dictionary; or, An Epitome of Univerſal Hiſtory and Biography;" with authorities annexed to each article, two Parts in one Volume octavo. A ſecond Edition was called for, and was publiſhed in 1789; the only work of the kind, in which the uſual objections to abridgements are removed by references given to the reſpectable authorities that furniſhed the Author with his epitome.

The firſt copy of Neckar's celebrated work, "On the Adminiſtration of the Finances of France, in three volumes 8vo," brought to England, was preſented to Mr. Mortimer by his Excellency Count D'Adhemar, the French Ambaſſador to the Court of London; and he tranſlated it without loſs of time, having firſt obtained permiſſion to dedicate it to the Right Honourable the Marquis of Lanſdowne, who was the friend of Neckar: this Tranſlation appeared in 1785.

For the ſpace of five years from this period, we have no information of any literary production of our Author; but we may conjecture that in the year 1791 he was occupied in preparing for and conducting through the preſs the *fifth* Edition of that moſt excellent commercial work "Beawes's Lex Mercatoria" (the ſecond ſince the death of the original Author), enlarged and improved by Mr. Mortimer for the proprietors, ſome of the moſt reſpectable booksellers in the city of London. The modern revolutions in the foreign commercial concerns of Great Britain with America in particular, and with France and other countries of Europe, and internally with Ireland; alſo all the deciſions of the Courts of Law in mercantile cauſes, including many intricate new caſes of Ship and Fire Inſurances, tried before Lord Kenyon, cited and explained in this laſt Edition, conſtitute a work of the firſt conſequence to our Merchants, Conſuls, and Miniſters reſiding at foreign courts; to Counſel retained on commercial cauſes at home; to Commiſſioners of Bankruptcy; and to private Arbitrators:—it was publiſhed in 1792.

We have only to add, that our Author was ſeveral years Editor of THE LONDON MAGAZINE, to which the late worthy James Boſwell was then a contributor by a ſeries of excellent Eſſays under the title of THE HYPOCHONDRIAC: he is likewiſe at preſent an occaſional writer in THE EUROPEAN.

* The circumſtances attending this clandeſtine arrangement, with the documents of the above-mentioned and other national ſervices, were publiſhed in 1768, in a pamphlet entitled "The Extraordinary Caſe of Thomas Mortimer, Eſq. late his Majeſty's Vice-Conſul for the Auſtrian Netherlands;" a copy of which is depoſited in the Library of the Britiſh Muſeum.

† This has not been attended to by the anonymous Editor of the *third* Edition in eight Volumes.—See our Review of that Edition, Vol. XXII. for July 1792, p. 39 to 43.

Mr.

Mr. Mortimer has been twice married, and has a numerous progeny now living. Two of his ſons, by his firſt wife, are in the naval ſervice of their country. The eldeſt, John Mortimer, was lately promoted to the rank of Maſter and Commander, from being Firſt Lieutenant on board his Majeſty's ſhip, *The Excellent*, in the glorious engagement of Lord St. Vincent with the Spaniſh Fleet on the 14th of February 1797. The youngeſt, George Mortimer, is Firſt Lieutenant of the 96th Company of Marines, in the Portſmouth Diviſion.

We conclude with a ſincere wiſh, that our Author may long enjoy the ſatisfaction of knowing that in the opinion of candid critics, he has long ſince been intitled to that reputation, which he expreſſes himſelf, in the following paſſage of the Introduction to the laſt Edition of his "Student's Pocket Dictionary," ſo anxious to obtain: "In compiling this Work, I have followed the bias of that inclination which has conſtantly directed my pen to ſubjects of general utility, having been always ambitious to eſtabliſh a *ſolid* rather than a *ſplendid* literary reputation." J. P.

EGHAM CHURCH.

[WITH A VIEW.]

EGHAM is a large Village in the county of Surry, ſeated on the road from Staines to Farnham, and is 18 miles from London. The Church is an ancient ſtructure, and the Parſonage-Houſe was formerly the ſeat of Sir John Denham (father of the poet), who was a Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of James the Firſt. This family appears to have been much connected with the town, there being an alms-houſe built, and endowed by the above-mentioned lawyer, for old women. Near the town is Runney Mead, where King John ſigned Magna Charta.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF CHARRETTE,

THE BRAVE, THE UNFORTUNATE VENDEAN ROYALIST GENERAL.

——"AT laſt Charrette was diſcovered by a corporal of the Chaſſeurs of the Mountains, of which corps our infantry was compoſed. Travaux, our General, alſo perceived him, and gave orders that not a ſhot ſhould be fired. The corporal caught hold of him by the ſkirts of his jacket, and endeavoured to ſtop him; but Charrette, who at that fatal moment had loſt his cuſtomary preſence of mind, kept running, and dragged the corporal after him till he came to a hedge, over which he attempted to leap, but fell into the midſt of it, and was taken out in a ſtate of inſenſibility, being entirely exhauſted by his long continued efforts to eſcape. A little water thrown in his face having reſtored him to his ſenſes, the firſt words he ſpoke were, 'Whoſe priſoner am I?'—'Travaux,' was the anſwer. 'So much the better,' ſaid he, 'he is the only man worthy to take me.' He was armed with a carbine and two piſtols, which he had diſcharged in the previous action. His dreſs was a green jacket with the ſkirts turned back, and embroidered with four *fleur-de-lis* in gold; a pink waiſtcoat, a ſaſh of white ſilk with gold fringe at the ends, half boots, and a round hat with a handkerchief over it. He had been ſtruck by a ball, which had grazed his forehead over the left eye; and had been wounded in the left arm by the burſting of his carbine. As he was too weak to walk, he was put on a horſe, and conducted to the Château de Pont-de-vie, where he paſſed the night in the General's room, under a ſtrong guard. He ate and chatted all the night, and, in ſhort, ſupported that character of fortitude, which he had acquired in ſo many trying

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EGHAM CHURCH.

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trying ſituations. The next day he was taken to head-quarters at Angers, whence he was conveyed to Nantz, and there tried and ſhot.

"Before his puniſhment, the executioner aſked, if he would permit him to tie a bandage over his eyes? 'No,' anſwered Charrette, I have looked death often enough in the face, to be able to brave him.' Being aſked by General Travaux, why he had not emigrated, when he had found an opportunity? 'I had ſworn,' ſaid he, 'to put the King upon the throne, or periſh in the attempt —I have kept my oath."

JAMES WHITE, ESQ.

IN the courſe of laſt month was found dead in his bed at the Carpenter's Arms, a public houſe in the pariſh of Wick, Glouceſterſhire, about ſix miles from Bath, JAMES WHITE, ESQ. a Gentleman well known in the literary world. He was educated at the Univerſity of Dublin, and was eſteemed an admirable ſcholar, and poſſeſſed of brilliant parts. His conduct for four or five years paſt has been marked by great wildneſs and eccentricity. He is ſaid to have conceived an ardent affection for a young lady, who, he ſuppoſed, was as warmly attached to him; but (as he imagined) ſome plot had been contrived to wean her regard, and to fruſtrate all his future proſpects in life. He attributed the failure of his application for patronage and employment from the great to the machinations of thoſe plotters and contrivers, and even ſuppoſed their influence upon the London booksellers prevented his literary talents being more amply rewarded. The winters of 1797 and 1798 he paſſed in the neighbourhood of Bath, and many perſons noticed in the pump-room, the ſtreets, or vicinity of the city, a thin, pale, emaciated man (between 30 and 40), with a wild, yet penetrating look, dreſſed in a light coat of Bath coating. His means of ſubſiſtence were very ſcanty, and he obliged the cravings of nature to keep within their limits: he has been known to debar himſelf of animal food for months, and to have given life a bare ſubſiſtence by a biſcuit, a piece of bread, or a cold potatoe, and a glaſs of water. Unable to pay his lodgings, and too proud to aſk relief, he would many nights wander about the fields, or ſeek repoſe beneath a hay-ſtack; almoſt exhauſted, he once took refuge in an inn at Bath, where his extraordinary conduct, and his refuſing every ſuſtenance, alarmed the miſtreſs, and impelled her to apply to the magiſtrates: they humanely ordered him to be put under the care of the pariſh officers. Inſtead of appreciating theſe precautionary means as he ought to have done, he, in letters to ſome perſons in Bath, complained of "the undue interference of magiſterial authority, and this unconſtitutional infringement of the liberty of the ſubject!" When his mind was more compoſed, and his health partly recovered, he behaved with more moderation, and, though apparently ſenſible of the good intended him, he ſtrongly ſuſpected that his imaginary hoſt of enemies had again been plotting. It was about this time that he publiſhed his "Letters to Lord Camden on the State of Ireland;" the elegance and ſtrength of his language, the ſhrewdneſs of his remarks, and the perſpicuity of his arguments, were generally admired. A ſmall ſubſcription was privately raiſed for his relief; and, though given to him with a degree of delicacy, he could ſcarcely be prevailed upon to take it but as a loan. He then left Bath, nor had the writer of this account heard of him till he learned that the Coroner's inqueſt had been called to determine on his premature death. This unhappy Gentleman had reſpectable relatives reſiding in Bath; but who poſſeſſed no influence over his paſſions, nor means of controuling his conduct.

The following is as accurate a Liſt of his Works, as we have been able to obtain:

(1) The Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero againſt Caius Cornelius Verres, tranſlated, with Annotations, 4to. 1787.

(2) Conway Caſtle; Verſes to the Memory of the late Earl of Chatham; and The Moon, a Simile, 4to. 1789.

(3) Earl Strongbow; or, The Hiſtory of Richard de Clare and the beautiful Geralda, 2 vols. 12mo. 1789.

(4) The Adventures of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, 3 vols. 12mo. 1790.

(5) The Adventures of King Richard Cœur de Lion. To which is added, The Death of Lord Falkland, a Poem, 3 vols. 12mo. 1791.

(6) The Hiſtory of the Revolution of France, tranſlated from the French of M. Rabaul De Saint Etienne, 8vo. 1792.

(7) Speeches of M. De Mirabeau the Elder, pronounced in the National Aſſembly of France. To which is prefixed, A Sketch of his Life and Character, tranſlated from the French, 2 vols. 8vo. 1792.

(8) The Letters to Lord Camden, already mentioned.

ORIGINAL LETTER
FROM
PHILIP MORANT TO DR. MASON, OF CAMBRIDGE.

REV. SIR,

HAVING accidentally met with the following original Paper relating to S. Harſnet, Archbiſhop of York, which I thought might be of uſe to you, I have made bold to ſend you a copy of it; and the more, becauſe it relates to a particular not taken notice of by any hiſtorian; namely, his being Maſter of the Free School at Colcheſter. He did not hold that employment above two years. The paper is as follows:

"Our comendations remembred, and whereas we lately received letters from you touchinge Mr. Harſnet, fellowe of our Colledge. We thoughte good in tyme convenient to make aunſwer to the ſame. This therefore may certifye you concerninge thoſe pointes you requeſted of us, namelie, his ſufficiencye to teache in the Latin and Greek tounges, as well proaſe as verſe, with his honeſt behavioure and converſation, that we do knowe and promiſe in his behalfe, that he is very able and ſufficient to performe thoſe duties, as alſo of a good name and honeſt converſation amonge us. In ſignification whereof, we, the Preſident and Fellowes of the Colledge have ſeverallie ſubſcribed our names to thes our letters; and ſo, with our hartie commendations, we wiſh you farewell. From Pembrook Hall the thirde of May, anno 1586.

Henry Farr
Lancell Andrewes
Rob. Robinſon
Henry Golde
Samuel Farr
Roger Dod
John Beauchampe
John Gravel
Paul Birkbick
Thomas Pechee
Nicholas Felton
Thomas Mudd
Richard Streate
Henry Brampton
Ralphe Rowby
William Tubman
Richard Harvey
S. Harſnett.

In dorſo,
To the Righte Worſhipfull our very frends the Bayliffs and Aldermen of the Towne of Colcheſter."

S. Harſnet was ſon of William Harſnet, a baker, in Botolphs-ſtreet, in this town. Upon peruſing the regiſter of St. Botolphs paper, I found that the ſaid Samuel was baptized June 20, 1561.

I have by me a very great quantity of pamphlets relating to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of England, particularly from the year 1637 to 1688. If any of them ſhould be of uſe to you, I ſhould be ready to communicate them to you.

And I ſhould be extremely obliged to you if you would be ſo kind as to examine *when John Baſtwick was admitted into your College, and how long he continued a member of it.* He was born in 1593; ſo that I gueſs he muſt have been admitted into Emmanuel College about 1608, 1609, or 1610. I mean the ſame perſon that was afterwards ſuch a turbulent incendiary.

I ſhould likewiſe be very much obliged to you if you would be pleaſed juſt to mention which of the fellows of Cains College I could but apply to in order to know when Richard Brady, M. D. was admitted into that College, took his degrees, was choſen Maſter, &c.

Begging the favour of you to excuſe the trouble, I remain, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

PHIL. MORANT.

Colcheſter, Aug. 26, 1740.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Account of THE THEATRE OF SAGUNTUM, tranſlated from the Latin, and corrected by an eminent literary Character, was lately found amongſt the papers of a deceaſed friend. As I cannot learn that it has ever been printed, I ſend it for inſertion in THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, and am

Yours, &c. C. D.

EMMANUEL MARTINI TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND HONOURABLE ANTONY FELIX ZONDADARI, ARCHBISHOP OF DAMASCUS, AND PONTIFICAL LEGATE TO THE CATHOLIC KING.

WHEN we lately converſed together upon various ſubjects, and one thing drawing out another as uſual in converſation, mention happened to be made of the Theatre at Saguntum; which, when I ſaid I had in every particular deſcribed in a draught thereof taken by me, you expreſſed a deſire of ſeeing it, together with certain ſhort notes or obſervations added by me, not ſo much for the ſake of ſhewing my learning, as explaining of a very obſcure matter. Behold it therefore, moſt honoured Sir, reſtored and brought to light from the darkneſs of oblivion, although in tattered and obſolete cloathing. The true and priſtine ſtructure whereof, traced out by all its veſtiges, I ſhall conſecrate to late poſterity in as brief a manner as I can.

The Theatre of Saguntum is ſituate in a moſt fit and healthy place; for it opens itſelf againſt the North and the riſing Sun, adjacent to a moſt pleaſant valley, which a river flows beſide, and has the Eaſtern ſea in proſpect. It is defended from Southern and Weſtern blaſts by the interpoſition of a mountain, by which it is ſurrounded, and, as it were, embraced in its boſom: wherefore it admits only the Northern and Eaſtern vital breezes to breathe upon it; the reſt, that are hurtful to human health, being entirely excluded; which Vitruvius admoniſhes, in the firſt place, to be taken care of in building theatres: for when the minds of the ſpectators are overflowing there with the greateſt pleaſure, their bodies, being unmoved and captivated and allured by delight, have gaping paſſages and open pores, into which the ſurrounding winds eaſily enter, which, if they be noxious and unhealthy, or any ways infected, may bring deſtruction by their blaſt; therefore their force from the South is to be avoided: for when the Sun fills the curvity of the theatre with its ſcorching heat, the air ſhut in in the hemicycle, and having no power of getting out, grows hot with its continual turning, circumaction, and whirling rotation. From whence it comes to paſs, that the bodies being exhauſted of their natural moiſture, are burnt up, and being overheated, fall into diſeaſes. Moreover, our theatre is, by the diſpoſition and nature of the place, prepared for ſounding, which is very neceſſary therein; for the voice being collected by that curvity and embrace of the mountain climbing with increaſe up to the ſummit, ſtrikes ſtronger upon the ear with a diſtinct termination of words, which I myſelf experienced; for Emmanuel Mignana, a moſt worthy Gentleman, and moſt near to me in all friendly offices, recited to me ſome verſes of Aſinius out of the ſcene in Amphitruon, which I heard very well from the top gallery or cavea, which, as I live, filled me with incredible pleaſure; for thoſe rocks are vocal, nor that only, but five times ſounding: and thus much for the poſition of the theatre. Now as to the ſtructure—The ambit then of its hemicycle, which the Greeks call Primetron, has 564 of our palms or ſpans, or three quarters of a Roman foot; and, meaſuring its diameter, the line being drawn from each horn, it has 330 and an half of the like palms or ſpans. The height of the theatre, from the orcheſtra to the top gallery, is 133 palms and an half; but, to the top of the remaining ſummit of the decayed party wall, 144 palms and an half: alſo the diameter of the orcheſtra hath 96 palms; from which it is certain the deſcription of the whole theatre ariſes, as it were, from a center; therefore the name orcheſtra was allotted by the Greeks, becauſe in the Greek theatre it had been a place deſtined for dancing and geſticulations; yet among the Romans it had quite another uſe, at leaſt from what C. Atilius Serranus and L. Scribonius Libo,

Libo, the Curule Ædiles, following the ſentence of the ſuperior Africanus, aſſigned the orcheſtra for the ſeats of the ſenators: in that therefore, in the moſt honourable place, ſet the Prince or Prætor in his ſtall, the veſtiges whereof remain in the middle of the orcheſtra to the podium; afterwards were placed the veſtals, prieſts, ambaſſadors, ſenators; and, leſt the proſpect of the ſtage ſhould be taken away by any objects ſtanding before them, it was very carefully contrived to a nicety that the pavement of the orcheſtra, from the Prince's ſtall, ſhould ariſe gently and by degrees into an acclivity up to the loweſt ſtep of the equeſtrians, the pavement being lowered and cut away by degrees into a circle, in the manner of a belt, by placing and fixing the ſeats: a ſpace being left between the orders of the ſeats a little more advanced that it might afford the coming in and going out, which I believe no one has hitherto taken notice of; and indeed it had ſlipped me, unleſs, having called for diggers, I had not bid them remove the earth with which the whole orcheſtra was buried. From the bottom of the orcheſtra the equeſtry broke forth, or 14 ſteps ſet apart for the equeſtrian order, by the Roſcian and Julian theatric laws, to the ſeventh of which ſteps two vomitories afford paſſage, which therefore is wider, leſt by the ſtraitneſs of the place the equeſtrian multitude ſhould be preſſed, but might pour themſelves into their ſeats with free paſſage. And becauſe this theatre is founded in the hardeſt ſtone, whoſe ſtubbornneſs deludes the attempts and induſtry of art, the equeſtry has only two doors in it, which, when they are not ſufficient to admit the number of the knights, there are added from thence a double ladder, in the open and ſpreading place of which the bottom ſteps go under the arch in the proſcene itſelf. A precinction or incloſure reſerves the higheſt ſtep of the equeſtrian order, by which name the ancients called the ſtep that was doubly higher and broader than the reſt, which as it were begirt and incloſed the reſt that were ſmaller, which the Greeks called Diazomata, for they were a ſort of tranſverſe girales, from whence they are by ſome called belts, that is, they are breaks and little beds of ſteps running circular; which are ſo inſerted, that the diſtinctions of the ſenatorian, equeſtrian, and plebeian orders might appear manifeſt to the eyes by that diviſion, nor any communication be between them: afterwards follow twelve ſteps of the populace in a higher and more remote place, in which ſat ſpectators of the plebeian order, which they call the upper gallery or cavea. Into theſe ſeats very many paſſages lead, and thence to the inner arches or neſt of chambers; alſo the upper portico, whoſe uſe was twofold, that it might have where the people might retire themſelves if any ſudden ſtorm or ſhower ſhould interrupt the plays; and that the theatre beneath might be defended from the injury of waters and filth. That portico hath eight fore doors, and as many back doors oppoſite, yet oblique, and which mutually face each other; that by the wind admitted through them the theatre might be refreſhed, nor the air unmoved grow torpid and ſtagnant. Into theſe doors a flight of ſeven ſteps afford aſcent, breaking out from the loweſt ſtep of the equeſtrians at the orcheſtra, not indeed interſected therefrom and varying, as in moſt amphitheatres, but in a direct leading and continuity; by which it comes to paſs that they form wedges very long, from the loweſt ſeats to the top, very pleaſant to the eyes of the ſpectators; and theſe ſtairs were ways between the wedges to aſcend or deſcend; for whereas thoſe degrees or ſteps of ſeats were higher than a man's ſtep, and not without the greateſt difficulty to be climbed, theſe ſtairs are contrived nicely for the purpoſe, by placing a third ſtep between every two, unleſs where the precinctions or incloſures intervene, for there four are inſerted. The breadth of the higheſt of theſe is three palms and an half, and the height of the ſteps a palm and an inch and an half, which twofold meaſure the degrees of ſeats exhibit. Theſe ſtairs are ſo made that the multitude, ſo ſeated, might have an eaſy exit, and as it were at hand where to turn themſelves, leſt, being there incloſed, they might be driven to undergo the neceſſities of the body. Moreover, thoſe that were ſhut out of the wedge, or excuneated, to uſe a theatric expreſſion, beheld the ſhows ſtanding. There is that difference between the inner doors and outer, that the inner are ſquare and open wider, and the outer are arched and leſs. There is beſides an upper portico 15 palms broad and a quarter, and twelve palms and a ſpan high, therefore the breadth is greater than the height. Wherefore? For this reaſon, that leſt while they are crowding in or going out, they ſhould labour in the ſtrait of the portico. Which portico does not reach to the angles of the theatre,

but ſtands much before, cut off from both by an interval of 35 palms, which the quatern ſteps filled, ſeparated by that only from the cavea or gallery placed under it, becauſe the top of the popularv or place of the common people exceeded the reſt in breadth, and was, as it were, a certain boundary or little ſpace diſtinguiſhing the ſuperior order from the inferior: from whence it may be gueſſed the lictors, tipſtaves, ſummoners, and other attendants of the magiſtrates, ſat in that place, as well to be ready at call, as to deter the cavea or gallery beneath from contention and ſtrife, and break off the inſolence of quarrelſome fellows, which I find to have been the cuſtom at Athens from the ſcholiaſt of Ariſtophanes' Eirenes, to which opinion I am the more inclined, becauſe certain ſecret ladders lead from thoſe very ſteps through hidden meanders into dungeons, one of which remains hitherto, and fetters or iron rings fixed in that wall to bind malefactors; add to this, that this very portico is broke in the middle, and a ſpace left of 22 palms, in which both the quatern ſtairs reach out ſeven palms and an half, which I judge were built to the end that the officers might overlook the ſeats every where, and keep the peace. In the middle ſpace of which ſome veſtiges, although decaying and almoſt obliterated, inform us that there was a ſtatue, for its baſe indicates as much; becauſe even the ratio itſelf of the ſtructure and the proper modulation of the work required it, to deſign the middle of the hemicycle. The ſides of this baſe are ſix palms and a ſpan. Upon the top ſtep of the cavea or gallery, at each angle of the theatre, open ſix arched windows, three in each. What to let in air? Truly I follow no one, if any one can tell me their uſe, I ſhould be very much obliged to him. Upon the portico alſo four ſteps are placed. But to what order? Truly the ſenatorian ſat in the orcheſtra, the equeſtrian in the fourteen, the plebeian in the cavea. What is left beſides? When I revolve the ſteps in my mind, I am almoſt caſt down from my ſtep. Yet if in an affair ſo obſcure I may conjecture, I ſhall have believed that the ſervants, freedmen, courtezans, and others of that ſort of ſhameleſs vulgar rabble, were ſpectators from thoſe diſtant ſteps, to the end that filth of that ſort might not be joined with the more honeſt order of the plebeians. The ſtructure of the upper degree helps my opinion, for it is the wideſt of all, although you bring in to the reckoning the precinctions themſelves, which I think was done for this reaſon, that there might be a place in the plain for ſetting forms for the ſeat of the women: for, by the decree of Auguſtus, it was not lawful for them to be ſpectators but from the upper place, where alſo the moſt deſpicable men ſtood leaning upon the wall, and

> The rabble mob, in ſordid veſtments, ſtood
> Among the wenches' ſeats, and paſtimes view'd,

as Calpurnius ſays. From the lictors' ſeats into this top gradation, certain riſes afford aſcent as well to the two horns of the theatre, as in the middle, that by them the officers might run in time, if by chance their help ſhould be wanted, into thoſe ſeats of the rabble. What aſcent and what entrances were there? The beſt truly, and diſpoſed with a certain proper deſign; for there are certain ladders behind the top portico thrown backward and forward, ſtanding againſt the mountain, which lead to certain little arched doors in the wall's extremity, of which only one remains. In the back part of this mutilated wall certain of them are prominent, ſeparate from one another by the ſpace of ten palms and an half in a ſquare form, two palms on every ſide. To the explanation of which you ought to know, that formerly umbrellas were wont to be ſuperinduced as well to theatres as amphitheatres, for keeping off the heat and ſun, which were bound to poles, ſet up under them, extending tranſverſe with ropes, that they might not flutter by hanging looſe: therefore thoſe poles being thrown acroſs through round holes excavated in the upper ſtones, or tied with ropes, for both uſed to be done, they were received by theſe ſtays, in the middle of which, for the ſake of firmneſs, certain little grooves were dug, leſt by the ſlipperineſs of the ſtone, the cords ſlipping and unfirm ſhould give way. The party wall riſing over theſe ſteps is by the injury of time deſtroyed, and a very little part of it remaining, and that indeed without ridge or coping. The degrees of ſeats are higher than maſter workmen allow for a model; for they have two palms and a quarter, far otherwiſe than Vitruvius has preſcribed. The breadth anſwers exactly to Vitruvius's rule, for it is of three palms and a quarter: you would wonder at ſuch an effuſe breadth, nothing truly more of uſe to the ſitters; to wit,

leſt the ſpectators in the next ſeat above ſhould be troubled with the continual compreſſion and retraction of their legs, or thoſe beneath them be offended with their feet: perhaps alſo that the paſſage behind might open, if any ſhould riſe up or enter late. The height of the precinction or partition is twofold, according to preſcription of art, for it is of four palms and a ſpan. Alſo the breadth ſix palms and a quarter. Into theſe ſeats a paſſage opens through many doors, which the vulgar called vomitories; from whence men entering in a croud, pour themſelves into the ſeats as though they were vomited. Into theſe porticos two paſſages lead; one above and uncovered, of which we have ſaid enough: the other beneath, creeping through the hidden bowels of the mountain in the manner of a coney burrow, and receiving light from thoſe very doors; unleſs you had rather call this a vault than a portico, which is nine palms and a quarter broad and twelve high; a prepoſterous ſtructure, when indeed the breadth ought to exceed the height for that reaſon which we alledged when we treated of the dimenſion of the other portico: but what could the architect do, the mountain reſiſting? He was driven by a certain neceſſity of the place to that ſtrait. For leſt you ſhould be ignorant, this work was wrought from the caved rock: from whence it runs not in equal breadth, but in bending form, and on both ſides is by degrees narrowed and ſtraitened. In each horn of the theatre there remain many veſtiges, but which have ſuffered much by the injury of ſo many ages, but which abundantly teſtify the majeſty of the work. In which various arches are to be ſeen, ſome half ruined, ſome ſtill remaining, which ſuſtained the co-operture of the ſcene, to make uſe of Vitruvius's expreſſion, by a certain malignant fate deſtroyed, nor in any place appearing. The whole gradation of this theatre (at a moderate computation, not reckoning man by man and ſpan by ſpan, and excluding all the ſtairs and paſſages which were vacant for aſcent and deſcent) was capable of containing ſeven thouſand four hundred and twenty-ſix men; to which ought to be added thoſe who ſat in the upper degree over the portico, or in chairs placed there, or who were ſtanding ſpectators leaning upon the party wall, which I judge to be about a thouſand. Alſo there was very ample order in the orcheſtra, the ambit of the hemicycle whereof ſeemed to me to admit ſix hundred ſeats in its embrace, which, being collected together, renders the ſum total of men nine thouſand and twenty-ſix; and theſe particulars for explaining the aſpect of the theatre at this day, I thought was proper for me to take notice of in the moſt brief and exact manner, paſſing by thoſe things which ſeemed to pertain rather to ornament and ſhow of learning than my purpoſe. Now then let us ſpeak of the front of the theatre. In that is the proſcene, ſtage, and ſcene: they call that ſpace the proſcene which is extended before the ſcene in which the ſtage was raiſed, whereon the actors of the play came forth. Nothing in our theatre is left of the ſtage, beſides the foundation of the wall, which is diſtant about twelve palms from the orcheſtra; the height of which wall, according to the architect rule, ſeems to have been only five feet or ſix palms of our * meaſure, and two thirds; ſo that thoſe who ſat in the orcheſtra might ſee the geſture of the actors: therefore the ſtage was lower than the ſcene, which is alſo to be found in our theatre. They called all that by the way of ſcene which ſpread out from the bounds of the theatre between its two horns; the length whereof to the diameter of the orcheſtra was double, as appears by the writings of the ancients. That in our theatre is almoſt totally fallen, except only the running out party wall, which was the limit between the ſcene and the ſtage, and reached to the angles of the theatre. From the orcheſtra to the ſcene are 28 palms and an half, twelve of which were vacant for the proſcene, the reſt aſſigned to the ſtage: therefore the breadth of the ſtage was ſixteen palms and an half, which ſpace ſeemed convenient for the ſcenical actions. In the middle of this party wall, which reſpects the centre of the orcheſtra, remains a ſemicircular plain, from whoſe teſtudinary or convex bending ariſes a wall, which is hollowed in manner of a ſhell, that they called the royal valves from its ornament and amplitude; on both were ſeveral doors of the ſame form, but the leſſer which they called the ſtrangers' doors, becauſe they were deſtined for gueſts and ſtrangers coming into the ſcene, certain veſtiges of which are remaining in the ſcene; eſpecially thoſe on the left of it, as may be ſeen by

* Spaniſh.

it

its rotundity: that on the right has entirely periſhed; unleſs that the relicks of each wall ſhews ſome marks at the angles of a lateral opening. In each of their little areas were placed triangular machines turning on axles, on the fronts of which were depicted occaſionally the plays which they acted, to wit, a comic ſcene for comedies, a tragic for tragedies, a ſatiric for ſatire; which ſorts of ſcenes were ornamented to a nicety by a different and various deſign; to wit, the tragic with columns, enſigns, head-pieces, and other things raiſed with royal magnificence; but the comic with private buildings and walls and windows, ſhewing the ſpecies of common houſes; and the ſatiric had trees, caves, mountains, and other things of that ruſtic ſort, drawn in arbour-work: therefore theſe machines were ſuddenly turned round for the argument of the play, and thereupon ſhewed another face of picture. From theſe machines the Gods ſpoke. Behind the ſcene remain many walls half ruined, of which that which ſupports the little areas exhibit certain grooves or furrows, in which I judge were inſerted ductile beams to be drawn upward to the ſcaffolds. In the reſt of the party walls I judge were built thoſe places from whence the Gods appeared to ſpeak from an high over the ſcene. There was an high turning machine like a watch tower, from whence Jupiter fulminated. Another place was behind the ſcene, in which with bladders filled with pebbles, and turned by the air, they imitated the breaking of thunders. Add to theſe the dreſſing rooms, in which there was chiefly need of room and ſpace when they prepared for the choruſſes, and there were kept the ſcenical dreſſes, and the reſt of the inſtruments and furniture of the ſcene; for from thence were brought forth all neceſſaries for the plays: even at this day we enjoy part remaining of theſe dreſſing rooms at the left ſide of the ſcene; and the reaſon why this theatre is ſituated on the declivity of the mountain is, becauſe it had ſtreams of water running down, by the torrent and force of the fall whereof it would have grown old in a ſhort time. There are walls placed higher, extending in the manner of wings, which to this edifice were as a bank, and, as I may ſay, hedged and defended it againſt the incurſions of the waters, by the repulſe of which the ſtreams of water being broken and ſeparated, were turned off with an harmleſs fall through the broken precipices of the mountain; but thoſe waters which rained in ſhowers, falling into the ſewer of the orcheſtra, went under through the proſcene ſtage, beneath what was their privy, which received all that flood, and remains ſtill. The inveſtigation whereof I willingly underwent, together with Vincentius Turrenius, a moſt accompliſhed youth, and in ſtricteſt friendſhip with me, who alſo was my helper in meaſuring this work, and in bringing out the truth from its ruins and veſtiges almoſt aboliſhed.

Theſe are what from my poor ſtore you, worthy Sir, are welcome to for illuſtrating the veſtiges of the Theatre of Saguntum. In which I doubt not there may be many things which may little pleaſe your clear judgment, which I pray and beſeech you earneſtly you would render more correct; for I know how knowing your countrymen are of this ſort of antiquities; neither am I ignorant how much you are bent upon thoſe ſtudies: from whence I have held the City and Italy to be the miſtreſs of things: Italy the nurſe of literature and ſtudies, the top column of learning, and the moſt fertile of all countries in the production of wits.—Farewell.

From my ſtudy,
6th Jan. 1709.

THE WANDERER.

NO. XII.

Venimus ad ſummum fortunæ; pingimus, atque
Pſallimus, et luctamur Achivis doctius unctis. HOR.

In every public virtue we excell,
We build, we paint, we ſing, we dance as well;
And learned Athens to our art muſt ſtoop,
Could ſhe behold us tumbling through a hoop. POPE.

TO THE WANDERER.

SIR,

IT has been obſerved, that the votaries of pleaſure, to whom each night preſents the ſame routine of amuſement and diſſipation, are for the moſt part unable to ſhine in converſation upon thoſe public topics, which, from the tenor of their lives, they might be ſuppoſed moſt capable of

of adorning; the laſſitude of the body, in this caſe, extends itſelf to the mind, and the greateſt talents are by no means exempt from the ſopoſific influence of a life of unvaried diverſion. For this reaſon it may be obſerved, that in the circles of faſhion it is not the profeſſed Man of the Mode who is liſtened to with pleaſure when deſcanting upon public amuſements: novelty, that charm of perpetual influence, has long ceaſed to invigorate his mind, and he is forced to yield the palm of victory to ſome obſcure but lively novice, undebauched by affectation and unſhackled by faſhion, whoſe wild and unſtudied remarks excite the pleaſure which novelty always produces, and whoſe quick glance deteets the numerous abſurdities apt to be overlooked by a partner in the game. Senſible of this, thoſe writers of comedy who take nature for their model generally put the acuteſt obſervations on life and manners into the mouths of thoſe who may be rather called by-ſtanders than actors in the game. The Fool, in the tragedy of Lear, utters remarks on the vices and follies of mankind which would not have diſgraced the wiſeſt perſonages in the play, and Falſtaff's Soliloquy on Honour is not injured by the reflection that he was expatiating on that which he had never been in the habit of practiſing. Without meaning to claim either acuteneſs or ſuperior wiſdom, I proceed to inform you, Sir, that I may almoſt be ſaid to be the novice above mentioned, having lived for many years ſecluded from the great world; though age, alas! has in a great meaſure deſpoiled me of the pleaſures of novelty, and perhaps, in the following complaints, has cauſed me to aſcribe to a degenerate public taſte what you may think originates merely in my own peeviſhneſs and deſpondence.

I was many years ago an aſſiduous frequenter of the theatres, when Colman the Elder, Thornton, Garrick, Foote, and others, preſided ſo properly over the public taſte, and on the night of a new play conſtantly took my ſeat in the pit; that being the beſt, and (according to the Brobdignag conſtruction of modern theatres) the only place for hearing; of which truth my friend Churchill was ſo well convinced, that previous to the writing of his excellent Roſciad, he conſtantly placed himſelf there, as near the orcheſtra as poſſible. There too I uſually ſat, among my ſerious and critical brethren, with a mind properly ſtored with the rules of criticiſm, and a determination to ſee ſtrict juſtice done to the Author, for the honour of Letters and the improvement of the Britiſh Stage. The death of a rich relation, and other circumſtances immaterial to mention, cauſed me to quit my theatrical purſuits, and to live almoſt in total ſecluſion in a diſtant part of Cumberland. Here, reſtricted from ſeeing theatrical repreſentations, I transferred my ſtudies from the ſtage to the cloſet, and ſtored my ſhelves with the beſt dramatic authors, among whom you may ſuppoſe Shakſpeare was not forgotten. Shakſpeare indeed more than atoned for my departed amuſement, as his forcible language, beautiful ſentiments, and ardent imagination, depend not for their celebrity on the aid of ſtage dreſs or decoration. Modern plays I ſoon ceaſed to purchaſe, having in this article been always defrauded by my agent, who ſent me, under the title of comedies, productions that could only have been acted as farces before a poliſhed London audience.

The diſhoneſty of a ſtock broker, to whom I had given a power of attorney to receive my dividends, cauſed me to haſten to town; but diſcovering on my arrival that the miſchief was not conſiderable enough to impair my capital, or even to injure my quiet, I quickly forgot it, and determined not to ſutter the week I had ſet apart for my ſtay in town to be waſted in idleneſs or uſeleſs complaint.

A preſſing invitation determined me to ſpend the week in the houſe of my old friend Gradus, formerly tutor in a family of more wealth than elegance, where (by what means he beſt knows) he ſo ingratiated himſelf with the mother, that on the death of her ſpouſe, and the departure of her hopeful ſon, ſhe very kindly ſuffered the Teacher of Languages to lead her to the altar. It was on the third night of my ſojourning with this family, that I propoſed a party to the theatre, to partake of my favourite diverſion. The propoſal was approved by all preſent, but the mode of accompliſhing it cauſed ſome difficulty. Their own carriage, it ſeems, as the body of it did not quite ſweep the ground, was under repair for that purpoſe; and, as neither Mrs. Gradus nor Miſs Lætitia (a ſallow ſquare ſhouldered maiden of ſix and-thirty) could bear the idea of being jumbled in a hack, a glaſs coach was ſent for, and after ſome time procured, in which we repaired to the ſcene of diverſion. In the courſe of our ride I ventured to aſk the name of the author

of

of the night's performance, for which ignorance I was complimented by a loud laugh from the ſtentorian lungs of Miſs Lætitia; though where the joke lies in laughing at a man for being ignorant of what he never had an opportunity of knowing, I confeſs myſelf unable to determine.

On alighting from the coach, and on finding them bent towards the boxes, I reſolutely determined to take my old ſtation in the pit, in defiance of the wonder of the mother, and the more noiſy expoſtulation of the fair Lætitia; we therefore ſeparated for the evening.

I will not conceal my ſurprize, when I entered the pit, to find that tittering girls had uſurped the place of the quondam umbrageous curled critics of the town; and that the young Gentlemen who had aſſumed that title, inſtead of being in their proper ſphere, were mounted to the upper boxes, clattering the doors, or lounging in the lobbies. But my ſurprize at this alteration was increaſed by an alteration of greater moment. During the former period of my frequenting the theatres, it had been the invariable cuſtom to act the tragedy or comedy firſt, and the farce or pantomime laſt, and this cuſtom had been ſo ſtrengthened by time, that I thought nothing ſhort of ſome great revolution would be able to ſubvert it. This revolution has been effected at one of the theatres, with a laudable contempt of ancient ſenſe and ancient uſage, but happily has not yet extended to the other; upon which account, I am informed, the town is divided; the huge tribe of laughers and anti-thinkers frequenting the former, from the pleaſure they feel in ſeeing the pantomime acted before the play; and the comparatively ſmall number of advocates for reaſon and wit adhering to the latter. Of the propriety of theſe ſtrictures, a faithful account of what I ſaw and heard will enable you to judge.

The piece firſt repreſented was indeed carried on by dialogue (ſuch as it was); but I remembered to have witneſſed a *ſpeaking pantomime* before I left London, therefore was not by that circumſtance induced to alter my opinion. The harlequin of the piece (independent of being arrayed in a modern coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches) acted as harlequins uſually do; being diſtinguiſhed by a peculiar grimace, a ſhake of the head, and a twirl of the hat, together with a conſtant agitation of the hinder parts, and an eternal fidget from one ſide of the ſtage to the other. His employment (as uſual) conſiſted in tormenting by ridiculous ſchool-boy falſehoods, or, as he called it, *bouzing* his fellow-labourers in the pantomime, conſiſting of the cuſtomary driveling old man, a ſtrutting officer, a black ſervant, an innkeeper, an old maid, and two or three fine ladies and gentlemen whom I do not recollect, by means at which common ſenſe revolted, and which even the indulgent laws of pantomime found ſome difficulty in reconciling. After the above mentioned fidgetting, capering, and tumbling, had continued through five diviſions (*acts* I was going to call them), the curtain dropped. Upon this occaſion I could not avoid remarking to thoſe around me, that the new faſhion did not at all pleaſe me, as my mind, diſſipated and exhauſted by the abſurdities I had juſt witneſſed, was rendered unfit for receiving the ſober beauties of tragedy. But I was informed that the next piece muſt intereſt me, as there was an *underground ſcene* in it, which was univerſally admired, and that every body made it a rule to ſympathize with the Victim of Conſtancy. The plot of the piece was taken from the Hiſtory of the Ducheſs of C——, related in the Adelaide and Theodore of Madame de Genlis, and ſeemed to me, by a judicious management, capable of forming an intereſting drama. I amuſed myſelf with picturing to my own mind the character of the piece; the gloomy, jealous, and vindictive Duke, the gallant Count his nephew, and the unhappy Ducheſs now ſacrificing love to duty, and now preferring the horrors of ſepulchral interment to the diſgrace of heaping ruin on the head of innocence. I will not expatiate upon my ſecond diſappointment at the drawing up of the curtain, but ſhall content myſelf with obſerving that this celebrated tragedy commenced with ſinging and dancing; that its moſt ſerious incidents were brought about by trio, quartetto, and chorus; and that it preſented, from beginning to end, a gloomy depth of tragedy, oddly enough interlarded with comedy, farce, opera, and pantomime.

Such, Mr. Wanderer, were the ſcenes to which I was an aſtoniſhed witneſs, and ſuch were the reflections I drew from them; and happy ſhould I feel myſelf, if this inverting ſyſtem were confined to the above-mentioned theatre; but I have obſerved, and (though moralizing is out of faſhion) with regret I make the obſervation,

ſervation, that the cuſtom of acting the pantomime firſt, and the tragedy laſt, is not confined to a theatre, but that *veluti in ſpeculum* is in this inſtance at leaſt an appropriate motto. Of this truth, will not daily and hourly obſervation afford numerous inſtances? And when we behold the general tendency to a youth of riot and an old age of pain; when we perceive the gameſter for immediate gratification expoſing himſelf to future remorſe and ſelf-deſtruction; the pharo-loving Counteſs, or profeſſed woman of pleaſure, ſacrificing future comfort at the ſhrine of temporary luxury; and the proud beauty deſtroying that time in vanity and dreſs, which ſhould be employed in procuring ſtores of wiſdom and virtue to ſmooth the bed of age and ſickneſs; may we not ſay, that the practice of the theatre is in this inſtance ſanctioned by the practice of the world, and that the evils of both originate in perverted taſte and miſplaced gratification; or, in other words, in acting the pantomime firſt, and the tragedy laſt.

I am, &c.

SENEX.

ORIGINAL LETTER

FROM

DR. HENRY STUBBE TO MR. HOBBES.*

(NOW FIRST PRINTED.)

SIR,

I HAD ſent you a copy of my reply to Dr. Wallis, but that ſeverall divertiſements have ſo taken mee of, that I have not had leaſure to finiſh it. The Doctor being much taken with digreſſions, I have both complyed with his humour and benefitted the reader with ſuch ob-

* Dr. Henry Stubbe was born at Partney, near Spilſby in Lincolnſhire, Feb. 28, 1631. He received his education at Weſtminſter ſchool under Dr. Buſby. In 1649 he was elected ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford, where he took a Bachelor of Arts degree, and then went to Scotland, ſerving in the Parliament army from 1653 to 1655. He then returned to Oxford, and took a Maſter's degree in 1656, and was made Second Keeper of the Bodleian Library, which he held until 1659, when he was removed. He then retired to Stratford upon Avon, in order to practiſe phyſic, and in 1661 went to Jamaica, with the title of His Majeſty's Phyſician for that Iſland; but the climate not agreeing with him, he returned and ſettled at Stratford. He afterwards removed to Warwick, where he gained very conſiderable practice, as likewiſe at Bath, which he frequented in the ſummer ſeaſon. He was engaged in a perpetual warfare with Dr. Wallis, Mr. Graville, &c. and came to an untimely end, being drowned, 12th July 1676, paſſing a river two miles from Bath. He was buried in the Cathedral there. Wood, who was contemporary with him at Oxford, ſays "he was a perſon of moſt admirable parts, and had a moſt prodigious memory; was the moſt noted Latiniſt and Grecian of his age; was a ſingular mathematician, and thoroughly read in all political matters, councils, eccleſiaſtical and profane hiſtories; had a voluble tongue, and ſeldom heſitated, either in public diſputes or common diſcourſe; had a voice big and magiſterial, and a mind equal to it; was of an high generous nature, ſcorned money and riches and the adorers of them; was accounted a very good phyſician, and excellent in the things belonging to that profeſſion, as botany, anatomy, and chemiſtry. Yet, with all thoſe noble accompliſhments, he was extremely raſh and imprudent, and even wanted common diſcretion. He was a very bold man, uttered any thing that came in his mind, not only among his companions, but in public coffee-houſes, of which he was a great frequenter; and would often ſpeak freely of perſons then preſent, for which he uſed to be threatened with kicking and beating. He had a hot and reſtleſs head, his hair being carrot-coloured, and was ever ready to undergo any enterprize, which was the chief reaſon that macerated his body almoſt to a ſkeleton. He was alſo a perſon of no fixed principles; and whether he believed thoſe things which every good Chriſtian doth, is not for me to reſolve. Had he been endowed with common ſobriety and diſcretion, and not have made himſelf and his learning mercenary and cheap to every ordinary and ignorant fellow, he would have been admired by all, and might have picked and chuſed his preferment; but all theſe things being wanting, he became a ridicule, and undervalued by ſober and knowing ſcholars and others too." EDITOR.

ſervations

ſervations as I dare ſay, without boaſting, thoſe who are concerned in philology will not repent the time ſpent in it. I have traverſed whatever my memory and converſe with bookes could ſuggeſt as pertinent to what I intended as digreſſive. If nothing intervene, I ſhall finiſh it this weeke, and then reviſe it: he labours much to have it ſuppreſſed: I thinke he and I ſhall have a meeting. I doe not refuſe, and hee will not deſire; nor can it be agreed where. I am diſpoſed to ſpare his theſis, becauſe he is long winded, and I have no minde to engage in a debate of intereſt; eſpecially my ſtudyes lyeing another way. Mr. Crooke * acquainted mee with your indiſpoſition; I was much concerned therein, it being the leaſt reſpecte I can pay your civilities with to bee ſorrowfull. I hope you may ſurvive envy, and ſee my taſque finiſhed, of which I ſhall one day give you a good account, as ſoon as umbrages are removed, and Dr. Wallis's conteſt over, which I have no minde to lengthen, but once for all expoſe him here, and leave him. If you finde your diſſolution approach, my requeſt is that you would engage me in an acquaintance with him, who beſt knows your minde, that ſo I miſtake not in any place, and I ſhall communicate the worke with him, and that your effigies with the verſes may bee preſerved. If that bee not cut, I pray looke to the verſes be not loſt, for I have not a compleat copy, and I could wiſh your life were ſo penned as is that of Peyreſkius †. I could willingly put it in Latin, if any one would modell it in Engliſh, and interlace it with diſquirys in nature, ſuch as might contribute to your reputation: as alſo I could wiſh ſuch letters as have beene written betwixt you and others upon any learned ſubject might bee inſerted, and ſuch letters as are moſt advantageous, and from good hands, reſerved for occaſional uſe. Sir, I have no more to adde, but that I have endeavoured to welcome Mr. Crooke for your ſake. I wiſh you had beene here to ſee under ſlight performances how much I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

H. STUBBE.

Oxon, May 24, 1657.

(Directed)
Theſe for his ever honoured
friend, Mr. Thomas
Hobbes, London.

PUTRID DISEASES.

IN this philoſophic age, when diſeaſes ſo often change their appearance from what phyſicians had any former experience of, it is a pleaſing reflection, that the ſtudy of medicine has of late been ſo much ſimplified, and almoſt every diſtemper incident to the human body ſo fully explained, as to come within the common apprehenſion of mankind. The following facts, communicated to the world by the Rev. Mr. CARTWRIGHT ‡, afford an antidote for the moſt dangerous diſeaſe with which the human body can be afflicted: ſo that it is hoped one of the moſt crowded avenues to the grave is at length in a great meaſure cloſed.

"Seventeen years ago I went (ſays this benevolent Clergyman) to reſide at Brampton, a populous village near Cheſterfield. I had not been there many months before a putrid fever broke out among us. Finding by far the greater number of my pariſhioners too poor to afford themſelves medical aſſiſtance, I undertook, by the help of ſuch books on the ſubject of medicine as were in my poſſeſſion, to preſcribe for them. I early attended a boy about fourteen years of age, who was attacked by the fever. He had not been ill many days before the ſymptoms were unequivocally putrid. I then adminiſtered bark, wine, and ſuch other remedies as my books directed.—My exertions were however of no avail; his diſorder grew every day more untractable and malignant, ſo that I was

* Bookſeller to Mr. Hobbes, living at the Green Dragon, without Temple Bar.—EDITOR.

† By Peter Gaſſendus, tranſlated by W. Rand, Doctor of Phyſic, and publiſhed, 8vo. 1657.

‡ Author, if we are not miſinformed, of the elegant poem of "Armine and Elvira, a Legendary Tale," 4to. 1771, and "Conſtantia, an Elegy, to the Memory of a Lady lately deceaſed" (Mrs. Langhorne), 4to. 1768. EDITOR.

in hourly expectation of his diſſolution. Being under the neceſſity of taking a journey, before I ſet off I went to ſee him, as I thought for the laſt time, and I prepared his parents for the event of his death, which I conſidered as inevitable, and reconciled them in the beſt manner I was able to a loſs which I knew they would feel ſeverely. While I was in converſation on this diſtreſſing ſubject with his mother, I obſerved, in a ſmall corner of the room, a tub of wort working. The ſight brought to my recollection an experiment I had ſomewhere met with, "of a piece of putrid meat being made ſweet by being ſuſpended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation." The idea flaſhed into my mind, that the yeaſt might correct the putrid nature of this diſeaſe, and I inſtantly gave him two large ſpoonfuls. I then told the mother, if ſhe found her ſon better, to repeat this doſe every three hours. I then ſet out for my journey; upon my return, after a few days, I anxiouſly enquired after the boy, and was informed he was recovered. I could not repreſs my curioſity, though I was greatly fatigued with my journey, and night was come on; I went directly to where he lived, which was three miles off, in a wild part of the moors. The boy himſelf opened the door, looked ſurpriſingly well, and told me he felt better from the inſtant he took the yeaſt.

"After I left Brampton, I lived in Leiceſterſhire. My pariſhioners being there few and opulent, I dropped the medical character entirely, and would not preſcribe for my own family. One of my domeſtics falling ill, accordingly the apothecary was ſent for. His complaint a violent fever, which in its progreſs became putrid. Having great reliance, and deſervedly, on the apothecary's penetration and judgment, the man was left ſolely to his management. His diſorder, however, kept daily gaining ground, till at length the apothecary conſidered him in very great danger. At laſt, finding every effort to be of ſervice to him baffled, he told me he conſidered it to be a loſt caſe, and that in his opinion the man could not ſurvive twenty-four hours. On the apothecary thus giving him up, I determined to try the effects of yeaſt. I gave him two large ſpoonfuls, and in 15 minutes from taking the yeaſt, his pulſe, though ſtill feeble, began to get compoſed and full. He, in 32 minutes from his taking it, was able to get up from his bed and walk in his room. At the expiration of the ſecond hour I gave him a baſon of ſago, with a good deal of lemon, wine, and ginger in it; he ate it with an appetite; in another hour I repeated the yeaſt; an hour afterwards I gave the bark as before; at the next hour he had food; next had another doſe of yeaſt; and then went to bed; it was nine o'clock; he told me he had a good night, and was recovered. I however repeated the medicine, and he was ſoon able to go about his buſineſs as uſual.

About a year after this, as I was riding paſt a detached farm-houſe, at the outſkirts of the village, I obſerved a farmer's daughter ſtanding at the door, apparently in great affliction. On enquiring into the cauſe of her diſtreſs, ſhe told me her father was dying: I diſmounted, and went into the houſe to ſee him; I found him in the laſt ſtage of a putrid fever. His tongue was black, his pulſe was ſcarcely perceptible, and he lay ſtretched out like a corpſe in a ſtate of drowſy inſenſibility. I immediately procured ſome yeaſt, which I diluted with water, and poured down his throat; I then left him with little hopes of recovery; I returned, however, in about two hours, and found him ſenſible and able to converſe; I then gave him a doſe of bark; he afterwards took, at a proper interval, ſome refreſhment. I ſtaid with him till he repeated the yeaſt, and then left him, with directions how to proceed; I called upon him the next morning at nine o'clock; I found him apparently well, and walking in his garden. He was an old man, upwards of 70.

"I have ſince adminiſtered the yeaſt to above 50 perſons labouring under putrid fevers; and what is ſingular (continues this benevolent man), I have not loſt a patient."

The above has been handed to us by a Gentleman of Edinburgh, who loſt two children by the fever which has been ſo prevalent and ſo fatal of late. He had a third child who was taken ill, and this preſcription having come to his knowledge, he made the experiment, which was happily crowned with ſucceſs. We ſhall be happy to record farther proofs of its efficacy.

March, 1799.

DROSSIANA.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CXV.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,

PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

——A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[*Continued from* Page 168.]

LORD BACON

SAYS finely, in his explanation of the ancient fable of Icarus, that the accuſation and arraignment of human nature and of human art, amongſt mankind, proceed from a noble and a valuable temper of mankind, and tend to a very good purpoſe. They who arraign and accuſe arts and nature, and are always full of complaints againſt them, not only preſerve a more modeſt and juſt ſtate of mind, but are perpetually ſtirred up to freſh induſtry and new diſcoveries. The Divine Bounty is not wanting to men, but they are wanting to themſelves, and lay ſuch an ineſtimable gift on the back of a ſlow-paced aſs; that is, upon the back of the dull, heavy thing Experience, from whoſe ſluggiſh and tortoiſe pace proceeds that ancient complaint of the ſhortneſs of life and the ſlow advancement of arts.

MR. HOWARD.

This benevolent man mentions an inſcription on the gates of the priſon of Nuremburg, which appears extremely appropriate:

Hîc criminum frequentiâ,
Mortalium dementiâ,
Compeſcitur clementiâ,
Salvâ fori ſententiâ.

And when indeed can criminal juſtice be well adminiſtered unleſs clemency goes hand in hand with the ſentence of the law?

POLITION

inſcribed theſe lines over the bed of Saldonato at Florence:

Hic faciat Juno patrem, Cytherea maritum,
Libertas regem, ſemideumque ſopor.

Here Venus bleſs thee in a lovely bride,
Paternal love by Juno be ſupplied;
May Freedom from reſtraint, with generous glow,
The independence of a king beſtow;
And Sleep's ſweet ſlumbers o'er thy eyelids ſpread,
Pour Heaven's own raptures on thy favour'd head!

WILLIAM PENN.

This excellent man is thus deſcribed by an acquaintance of his:

"He ſpeaks well the Latin and the French, and his own tongue with great maſterſhip. He often declaims in the Aſſembly of his Friends with much fluent eloquence and fervency of ſpirit; by which, and by his perpetual attendance on the King and Parliament for the relief of his party, he often expoſes his health to hazard.

"Auguſt 26, 1682, William Penn, Eſq. went towards Deal, to launch for Pennſylvania. God ſend him a ſhort, proſperous, and ſafe voyage!"

—*Aubrey's MSS.*

Mr. Penn thus prefaces his account of the Province of Pennſylvania:

"Since (by the good providence of God and the favour of the King) a country in America is fallen to my lot, I thought it no leſs my duty than my honeſt intereſt to give ſome public notice of it to the world, that thoſe of our own and of other nations, that are inclined to tranſport themſelves beyond the ſeas, may find another country added to their choice; that, if they ſhall happen to like the place, conditions, and government (as far as the preſent infancy of things will allow us any proſpect), they may (if they pleaſe) fix with me in the Province hereinafter deſcribed."

He thus concludes the account:

"It is farther adviſed, that ſuch as go would at leaſt get the permiſſion, if not the good liking, of their near relations (for that is both natural and a duty incumbent upon all); and by this means will natural affection be preſerved, and a friendly and profitable correſpondence maintained between them. In all which

God Almighty (who is the ſalvation of the ends of the earth) direct us, that his bleſſings may attend my honeſt endeavours; and thus the conſequence of all our undertakings will be to the glory of his great name, and the true happineſs of us and of our poſterity. Amen.

"WILLIAM PENN."

REV. RICHARD PRICE, D. D.

This excellent and learned, though miſtaken man, uſed to retire every Sunday evening to his ſtudy for an hour or two, where, according to the wiſe direction of Pythagoras, he reviewed the tranſactions of the laſt week of his life, and made ſuch notices of them in writing as he deemed expedient. Theſe, it is ſaid, are at preſent in MS. amongſt his papers, and, if publiſhed, will prove a valuable preſent to poſterity, the Doctor's candour and ingenuity being as prominent in every action of his life as his virtue and his intelligence. The Doctor had once written a pamphlet on America, in which he ſaid how happy the perſons in that country were about to become, without Lords, without Biſhops, and without King. He lived long enough to ſee the falſehood of his prediction, and, in a ſubſequent pamphlet, acknowledged into what a miſtake his too good opinion of mankind had led him.

MADEMOISELLE DOLIGNI.

All the magic of the playing of this excellent actreſs conſiſted in the tone of her voice. "The voice is the organ of the ſoul," ſays Madame Necker, "and has more power upon the mind than the moſt exquiſite beauty: yet how little care do we take to cultivate the excellence of this ſo material organ!"

MADAME DU DESSENT.

"Ladies," ſaid this excellent woman, "conſtantly throw three things out of window; their time, their health, and their money." To one of her friends ſhe ſaid, "I think I am the woman that you like the beſt of any of your acquaintance." "My deareſt Lady," replied her friend, "pray don't ſay that; for no one believes that I care a fig for any body in the world.

M. D'ARGENSON

ſaid one day to his friends, "I do not know how it is, but ſince I have been Miniſter I have not ſtirred out of my cabinet, I have not worn out a pair of ſhoes." "I can readily believe it, Sir," replied a by-ſtander, "every one carries you upon his ſhoulders."

LOUIS XV. KING OF FRANCE.

When the ſtatue of this Prince was placed upon the Cranes, before it was put upon its pedeſtal, a wag obſerved, "Behold the King in the midſt of his Council!"

POPE JULIUS II.

from ſpite againſt the Venetians, formed againſt them the apparently formidable League of Cambray in 1508. It ended, however, as moſt leagues between Princes in general end, doing no hurt to that nation againſt which they leagued, and in ſquabbling and dividing amongſt themſelves.—See the excellent Hiſtory of it by Dubois, 2 vols. 12mo. a book that ought to be read at this time particularly, when it ſeems to be the faſhion to force Princes into leagues, whether they chuſe it or not *.

* Lord Bacon, whoſe great mind pervaded every thing of art and of nature, ſays, in his "Wiſdom of the Ancients," under the article "*Styx*,"—

"This fable ſeems to ſhew the nature of the compacts and the confederacies of Princes, which, though ever ſo ſolemnly and religiouſly ſworn to, prove but little the more binding for it; ſo that oaths in this caſe ſeem uſed rather for decorum, reputation, and ceremony, than for fidelity, ſecuring, and effectuation. And though theſe oaths were ſtrengthened with the bonds of affinity (which are the links and ties of nature), and again by mutual ſervices and good offices, yet we ſee they will generally give way to *ambition*, *convenience*, and *the thirſt of power*; becauſe it is eaſy for Princes, under various ſpecious pretences, to defend, diſguiſe, and conceal, their ambitious deſigns and inſincerity, having no judge to call them to account †. There is, however, one true and proper confirmation of their faith, though no cœleſtial divinity, Neceſſity, or the *Danger of the State*, and the ſecuring of advantage.

† Conſult the behaviour of the laſt King of Pruſſia at the beginning of the preſent war.

CATHARINE

CATHARINE THE SECOND,
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

This great Princeſs, in a letter to Voltaire, thus deſcribes the military order and diſcipline of a nation with whom Great Britain has moſt happily concluded a ſtrict alliance!—

"The troops of the Sultan have begun the campaign by pillaging and burning their own country. When the Janizaries marched from Conſtantinople, there were more than a thouſand perſons killed; the Envoy of the Emperor, his wife, his daughters, beaten, violated, robbed, dragged by their hair, in the ſight of the Sultan and the Vizier themſelves, without any perſon's daring to attempt to prevent thoſe enormities; ſo weak and ſo ill governed is that empire!"

FATHER BOUHOURS

makes it a doubt whether a German can ever become a *bel eſprit*. In this age, indeed, in which we appear to have become *ennuiés* with the Sublime and the Beautiful, we have recourſe for novelty to German compoſitions, in which it is doubtful which is moſt prevalent, incongruity to nature or affectation of language, improbability or nonſenſe. "Do you ſpeak German, Sir?" ſaid the elegant Dr. Burney to the celebrated Metaſtaſio *. "Yes, Sir, *three words*, for my life!" "The Germans are the Porters of Literature," ſays Don Noel D'Argonne. They now appear to give law to it in England.

JOSIAH TUCKER,
DEAN OF GLOCESTER.

This excellent and ſagacious writer gives the following account of the effects of prejudices and party on his beginning his political career. He had entered upon a work for the inſtruction of the preſent Sovereign, which he had entitled 'The Elements of Commerce and Theory of Taxes.' "But I had not," ſays Dr. Tucker, "made a great progreſs before I diſcovered that ſuch a work was by no means proper to be ſheltered under the protection of a Royal patronage, on account of the many jealouſies to which it was liable, and the cavils which might be raiſed againſt it. In fact, I ſoon found that there was ſcarcely a ſtep I could take but would bring to light ſome glaring abſurdity which length of time had rendered ſacred, and which the multitude would have been taught to contend for as if their all was at ſtake. Scarce a propoſal could I recommend for introducing a free, generous, and impartial ſyſtem of national commerce, but it had ſuch numbers of popular errors to combat with as would have excited loud clamours and fierce oppoſition; and therefore, as the herd of mock patriots are ever on the watch to ſeize all opportunities of inflaming the populace by miſrepreſentations and falſe alarms, and as the people are too apt to ſwallow every idle tale of this ſort, I determined to give no opportunity to thoſe who continually ſeek occaſion."—What a pity it is that the Dean's age and infirmities do not permit him to diſcuſs with his wonted ability a queſtion of ſuch importance as the Union with Ireland, which will be productive of ſo much miſchief to either country, if it is not inveſtigated with temper and moderation, with a reference to the mutual intereſts and prejudices of each country.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

It is an obſervation of Madame Necker on this Prince, that in Swiſſerland he was leſs reſerved than at Paris. "Perhaps," adds ſhe, "the liberty of the Swiſs Nation influenced him without his perceiving it; or perhaps in that country he looked upon himſelf as more nicely examined than reſpectfully looked up to."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ERROR and prejudice are of ſo inveterate a nature, that few perſons are able to free themſelves from their malignant influence, or completely to emancipate themſelves from their dominion. In common caſes it is of ſmall importance what ſentiments are held by the generality; but when miſtaken opinions are allowed ſuch a currency as to be likely to ſway in the great concerns of life and death, it becomes neceſſary

* See Burney's "Muſical Tour to Germany."

to

to preſs on the public mind thoſe conſiderations which will, and ought ever to have weight with the humane and conſiderate. Reading in a newſpaper lately that a female in a neighbouring county had been convicted on grounds long ſince ſhewn to be uncertain and fallacious, I was prompted to hope, for the good of mankind, that you would find room in your Magazine for a few extracts from a paper on the uncertainty of the ſigns of murder in the caſe of baſtard children, written by that eminent anatomiſt Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, and publiſhed in the Medical Obſervations and Enquiries; a paper which cannot be too maturely conſidered by thoſe who may be called upon to ſit in judgment on the lives of their fellow creatures.

Dr. Hunter begins his Diſſertation in the following manner:

"In the courſe of the preſent year (1783), one of our friends, diſtinguiſhed by rank, fortune, and ſcience, came to me upon the following occaſion:—In the country (he ſaid) a young woman was taken up, and committed to jail to take her trial, for the ſuppoſed murder of her baſtard child. According to the information he had received, he was inclined to believe, from the circumſtances, that ſhe was innocent; and yet, underſtanding that the minds of the people in that part of the country were much exaſperated againſt her, by the popular cry of a *cruel and unnatural* murder, he feared, though innocent, ſhe might fall a victim to prejudice and blind zeal. What he wiſhed, he ſaid, was to procure an unprejudiced inquiry. He had been informed that it was a ſubject which I had conſidered in my lectures, and made ſome remarks upon it, which were not perhaps ſufficiently known, or enough attended to; and his viſit to me was to know what theſe remarks were. I told him what I had commonly ſaid upon that ſubject. He thought ſome of the obſervations ſo material, that he imagined they might ſometimes be the means of ſaving an innocent life: and if they could upon the preſent occaſion do ſo, which he thought very poſſible, he was ſure I would willingly take the trouble of putting them upon paper. Next day I ſent them to him in a letter, which I ſaid he was at liberty to uſe as he might think proper. Some time afterwards he told me that he had great pleaſure in thanking me for the letter, and telling me the trial was over; that the unfortunate woman was acquitted, and that he had reaſon to believe my letter had been inſtrumental. This having been the ſubject of ſome converſation one evening at our medical meeting, you remember, Gentlemen, that you thought the ſubject intereſting, and deſired me to give you a paper upon it. I now obey your command.

In thoſe unhappy caſes of the death of baſtard children, as in every action indeed that is either criminal or ſuſpicious, reaſon and juſtice demand an inquiry into all the circumſtances; and particularly to find out from what views and motives the act proceeded. For, as nothing can be ſo criminal, but that circumſtances might be added by the imagination to make it worſe; ſo nothing can be conceived ſo wicked and offenſive to the feelings of a good mind, as not to be ſomewhat ſoftened or extenuated by circumſtances and motives. In making up a juſt eſtimate of any human action, much will depend on the ſtate of the agent's mind at the time; and therefore the laws of all countries make ample allowance for inſanity. The inſane are not held to be reſponſible for their actions. The world will give me credit, ſurely, for having had ſufficient opportunities of knowing a good deal of female characters. I have ſeen private as well as public virtues, the private as well as the more public frailties of women in all ranks of life. I have been in their ſecrets, their counſellor and adviſer in the moments of their greateſt diſtreſs in body and mind. I have been a witneſs to their private conduct when they have been preparing themſelves to meet danger, and have heard their laſt and moſt ſerious reflections, when they were certain they had but a few hours to live. That knowledge of women has enabled me to ſay, though no doubt there will be many exceptions to the general rule, that women who are pregnant, without daring to avow their ſituation, are commonly objects of the greateſt compaſſion, and generally are leſs criminal than the world imagine. In moſt of theſe caſes the father of the child is really criminal, often cruelly ſo; the mother is weak, credulous, and deluded. Having obtained gratification, he thinks no more of his promiſes: ſhe finds herſelf abuſed, diſappointed of his affections and ſupport, and left to ſtruggle as ſhe can, with ſickneſs, pains, poverty, infamy; in ſhort, with complete ruin for life! A worthleſs woman can never be reduced to that wretched ſituation, be-

cauſe

cauſe ſhe is inſenſible to infamy; but a woman who has that reſpectable virtue, a high ſenſe of ſhame, and a ſtrong deſire of being reſpectable in her character, finding herſelf ſurrounded with ſuch horrors, often has not ſtrength of mind to meet them, and in deſpair puts an end to a life which is become inſupportable. In that caſe, can any man, whoſe heart ever felt what pity is, be angry with ſuch an unfortunate woman for what ſhe did? She felt life to be ſo dreadful and oppreſſive, that ſhe could not longer ſupport it. With that view of her ſituation every humane heart will forget the indiſcretion or crime, and bleed for the ſufferings which a woman muſt have gone through; who, for having liſtened to the perfidious proteſtations and vows of our ſex, might have been an affectionate and faithful wife, a virtuous and honoured mother, through a long and happy life; and probably, that very reflection raiſed the laſt pang of deſpair, which hurried her into eternity. To think ſeriouſly of what a fellow creature muſt feel at ſuch an awful moment, muſt melt to pity every man whoſe heart is not ſteeled with habits of cruelty, and every woman who does not affect to be more ſeverely virtuous and chaſte than perhaps any good woman ever was. It may be ſaid that ſuch a woman's guilt is heightened, when we conſider that at the ſame time ſhe puts an end to her own life, ſhe murders her child. God forbid that killing ſhould always be murder! It is only murder when it is executed with ſome degree of cool judgment and wicked intention: when committed under a frenzy from deſpair, can it be more offenſive in the ſight of God, than under a frenzy from a fever, or in lunacy? It ſhould therefore, as it muſt raiſe our horror, raiſe our pity too. What is commonly underſtood to be the murder of a baſtard child by the mother, if the real circumſtances were fully known, would be allowed to be a very different crime in different circumſtances.

"In ſome (it is to be hoped rare) inſtances, it is a crime of the deepeſt dye: it is a premeditated contrivance for taking away the life of the moſt inoffenſive and moſt helpleſs of all human creatures, in oppoſition not only to the moſt univerſal dictates of humanity, but of that powerful inſtinctive paſſion which, for a wiſe and important purpoſe, the Author of our nature has planted in the breaſt of every female creature, a wonderful eagerneſs about the preſervation of its young. The moſt charitable conſtruction that could be put upon ſo ſavage an action, and it is to be hoped the faireſt often, would be to reckon it the work of frenzy or temporary inſanity. But, as well as I can judge, the greateſt number of what are called murders of baſtard children, are of a very different kind. The mother has an unconquerable ſenſe of ſhame, and pants after the preſervation of character; ſo far ſhe is virtuous and amiable. She has not the reſolution to meet and avow infamy. In proportion as ſhe loſes the hope either of having been miſtaken with regard to pregnancy, of being relieved from her terrors by a fortunate miſcarriage, ſhe every day ſees her danger greater and greater, and her mind more overwhelmed with terror and deſpair. In this ſituation many of theſe women, who are afterwards accuſed of murder, would deſtroy themſelves, if they did not know that ſuch an action would infallibly lead to an inquiry, which would proclaim what they are ſo anxious to conceal. In this perplexity, and meaning nothing leſs than the murder of the infant, they are meditating different ſchemes for concealing the birth of the child; but are wavering between difficulties on all ſides, putting off the evil hour, and truſting too much to chance and fortune. In that ſtate often they are overtaken ſooner than they expected; their ſchemes are fruſtated; their diſtreſs of body and mind deprives them of all judgment and rational conduct; they are delivered by themſelves, wherever they happened to retire in their fright and confuſion; ſometimes dying in the agonies of child-birth, and ſometimes being quite exhauſted they faint away and become inſenſible of what is paſſing; and when they recover a little ſtrength, find that the child, whether ſtill born or not, is completely lifeleſs. In ſuch a caſe, is it to be expected, when it could anſwer no purpoſe, that a woman ſhould divulge the ſecret? Will not the beſt diſpoſitions of mind urge her to preſerve her character? She will therefore hide every appearance of what has happened as well as ſhe can; though if the diſcovery be made, that conduct will be ſet down as a proof of her guilt. To be convinced, as I am, that ſuch a caſe often happens, the reader would wiſh perhaps to have ſome examples and illuſtrations. I have generally obſerved, that in proportion as women more ſincerely repent of ſuch

ruinous

ruinous indiſcretions, it is more difficult to prevail upon them to confeſs; and it is natural."

Dr. Hunter then adduces ſeveral inſtances, and proceeds:—"In moſt of theſe caſes we are apt to take up an early prejudice; and, when we evidently ſee an intention of concealing the birth, conclude that there was an intention of deſtroying the child: and we account for every circumſtance upon that ſuppoſition, ſaying, why elſe did ſhe do ſo and ſo?—and why elſe did ſhe not do ſo and ſo?—Such queſtions would be fair, and draw forth ſolid concluſions, were the woman ſuppoſed at that time to be under the direction of a calm and unembarraſſed mind; but the moment we reflect that her mind was violently agitated with a conflict of paſſions and terror, an irrational conduct may appear very natural. Allow me to illuſtrate this truth by a caſe:—A Lady, who, thank God! has now been perfectly recovered many years; in the laſt months of her pregnancy, on a fine ſummer's evening, ſtepped out, attended by her footman, to take a little air on a fine new pavement at her own door, in one of our moſt even, broad, and quiet ſtreets. Having walked gently to the end of the ſtreet, where there was a very ſmooth croſſing place, ſhe thought ſhe would go over for a little variety, and return towards her houſe by walking along the other ſide of the ſtreet. Being heavy and not unmindful of her ſituation, ſhe was ſtepping very ſlowly and cautiouſly, for fear of meeting with any accident. When ſhe had advanced a few ſteps in croſſing the ſtreet, a man came up on a ſmart trot, riding on a cart, which made a great rattling noiſe: he was at a ſufficient diſtance to let her get quite over, or to return back with great deliberation; and ſhe would have been perfectly ſafe, if ſhe had ſtood ſtill. But ſhe was ſtruck with a panic, loſt her judgment and ſenſes, and in the horror of confuſion between going on or returning back, both of which ſhe attempted, ſhe croſſed the horſe at the preciſe point of time to be caught and entangled in the wheel, was thrown down, ſo torn and maſhed in her fleſh and bones, that ſhe was taken up perfectly ſenſeleſs, and carried home without the leaſt proſpect of a recovery. This lady was in the prime of life, living in affluence, beloved by her family, and reſpected by all who knew her: no imagination could ſuggeſt an idea of her intending to deſtroy herſelf; but if her ſituation in life at that time could have favoured ſuch a ſuppoſition, we ſee in fact that the moſt unqueſtionable proof that ſhe could have ſaved herſelf either by going on, or by turning back, or by ſtanding ſtill, would have ſignified nothing towards proving that ſhe had intended to put an end to her own life, and to that of her child. One ſhudders to think that innocent women may have ſuffered an ignominious death from ſuch equivocal proofs and inconcluſive reaſoning. Moſt of theſe reflections would naturally occur to any unprejudiced perſon, and therefore upon a trial in this country, where we are ſo happy as to be under the protection of Judges, who by their education, ſtudies, and habits, are above the reach of vulgar prejudices, and make it a rule for their conduct to ſuppoſe the accuſed party innocent, till guilt be proved:—with ſuch Judges, I ſay, there will be little danger of an innocent woman being condemned by falſe reaſoning. But danger, in the caſes in which we are now treating, may ariſe from the evidence and opinions given by phyſical people, who are called in to ſettle queſtions in ſcience which Judges and Jurymen are ſuppoſed not to know with accuracy.

"In general I am afraid too much has been left to our deciſion. Many of our profeſſion are not ſo converſant with ſcience as the world may think; and ſome of us are a little diſpoſed to graſp at authority in a public examination, by giving a quick and decided opinion, when it ſhould have been guarded with doubt; a character which no man ſhould be ambitious to acquire, who in his profeſſion is preſumed every day to be deciding nice queſtions, upon which the life of a patient may depend. To form a ſolid judgment about the birth of a new-born child, from the examination of its body, a profeſſional man ſhould have ſeen many new-born children, both ſtill born, and ſuch as had outlived their birth a ſhort time only: and he ſhould have diſſected, or attended the diſſections of a number of bodies in the different ſtages of advancing putrefaction. I have often ſeen various and common and natural appearances, both internal and external, miſtaken for marks of a violent death."

Dr. Hunter then recites a particular caſe, and adds, "There are many circumſtances to be learned by an extenſive experience in anatomy and midwifery, which, for fear of making this paper

prolix, and thence leſs uſeful, I ſhall paſs over, and come to the material queſtion, viz. In ſuſpicious caſes, how far may we conclude that the child was born alive, and probably murdered by its mother, if the lungs ſwim in water?

"First, We may be aſſured that they contain air; then we are to find out if that air be generated by putrefaction.

"Secondly, To determine this queſtion, we are to examine the other internal parts, to ſee if they be emphyſematous or contain air; and we muſt examine the appearance of the air bubbles in the lungs with particular attention. If the air which is in them be that of reſpiration, the air bubbles will hardly be viſible to the naked eye; but if the air bubbles be large, or if they run in lines along the fiſſures between the component lobuli of the lungs, the air is certainly emphyſematous, and not air which had been taken in by breathing.

"Thirdly, If the air in the lungs be found to be contained in the natural air veſicles, and to have the appearance of air received into them by breathing, let us next find out if that air was perhaps blown into the lungs after the death of the infant. It is ſo generally known that a child, born apparently dead, may be brought to life by inflating its lungs, that the mother herſelf, or ſome other perſon, might have tried the experiment. It might even have been done with a moſt diabolical intention of bringing about the condemnation of the mother. But the moſt dangerous and the moſt common error into which we are apt to fall, is this, viz. ſuppoſing the experiment to have been fairly made, and that we have guarded againſt every deception above mentioned, we may raſhly conclude that the child was born alive, and therefore muſt probably have been murdered; eſpecially in a caſe where the mother had taken pains, by ſecreting the child, to conceal the birth. And this laſt circumſtance has generally great weight with a Jury. I will only obſerve, that in fair equity it cannot amount to more than a ground of ſuſpicion, and therefore ſhould not determine a queſtion, otherwiſe doubtful, between an acquittal and an ignominious death. Here let us ſuppoſe a caſe, which every body will allow to be very poſſible:

"An unmarried woman, becoming pregnant, is ſtriving to conceal her ſhame, and laying the beſt ſcheme that ſhe can deviſe for ſaving her own life and that of the child, and at the ſame time concealing the ſecret; but her plan is at once diſconcerted by her being unexpectedly and ſuddenly taken ill by herſelf, and delivered of a dead child. If the law puniſhes ſuch a woman with death for concealing her ſhame, does it not require more from human nature than weak human nature can bear? In a caſe ſo circumſtanced, ſurely the only crime is the having been pregnant, which the law does not mean to puniſh with death; and the attempt to conceal it by fair means ſhould not be puniſhable by death, as that attempt ſeems to ariſe from a principle of virtuous ſhame. Having ſhewn that the ſecreting of the child amounts at moſt to ſuſpicion only, let us return to the moſt important queſtion of all, viz. In the caſe of a concealed birth, if it be clearly made out that the child had breathed, may we infer that it may be murdered?"

To this queſtion the Doctor anſwers, "Certainly not." And this opinion he enforces by facts which he declares he knew from experience to be true, and which would be confirmed by every perſon who has been much employed in midwifery, and concludes in the following manner:

"Theſe facts deſerve a ſerious conſideration from the public; and as I am under a conviction of mind, that when generally known, they may be the means of ſaving ſome unhappy and innocent woman, I regard the publication of them as an indiſpenſable duty."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FANATICISM, whether religious or political, is equally abſurd and equally ſanguinary. The Reports of the Secret Committee have brought to light the views, the intentions, and the ſchemes for carrying thoſe intentions into execution, by the modern Jacobins, the Fanaticks of the preſent day. The paper I now ſend you

you developes the plans of a ſet of people of the ſame deſcription in the laſt century, which were fruſtrated, as it muſt be the wiſh of every good man may be the fate of the conſpiracies now in agitation. I ſhall only add that Linwell Chapman, to whom the letter is addreſſed, was a Stationer in London, againſt whom a proclamation was iſſued by the Council of State, charging him with printing and diſperſing divers books againſt the then preſent Government, and requiring him to appear before the Council on Monday the 2d of May 1660*. The original of the preſent Communication is indorſed "An intercepted Letter directed to one Linwell Chapman, in Pope's Head Alley, dated from Llanthen, the 8th of the 2d month † 1660.

I am, &c. C. D.

MR. CHAPMAN,

WEE account it all joy that you are accounted worthy to ſuffer for Chriſt and his cauſes ſake. And indeed there are but three things that bear up our ſpirits in this houſe of temptations that is come upon the earth. 1. The imaging fury of the adverſary, who makes it his buſineſs to finiſh that iniquity that is not yet full. 2. The great ſpirit of ſuffering and patience that is diſpenſed out to the godley, who are extraordinarly aſſiſted to deſpiſe the ſuffering and ſhame for the price that is ſet before them. 3. The great ſpirit of prayer that is poured out upon them, together with a moſt lively ſence of, and acting faith upon the moſt precious promiſes, now (as wee learn by the books) to be accompliſhed. We have reſolved upon you as the faithfulleſt man to conveigh our thoughts to our brethren about London. We have ſent our ſeveral meſſengers to our brethren over the nation, upon the intelligence wee had of their generall reſolucion to ſtand by the good old cauſe, once the moſt precious in the eyes of the Sayntes. We have ſent three dear brethren to South Wales, whence wee heare that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Davis, Mr. Jones, Captain Lloyd, Colonel Price, with the congregacions to which they belong, are very forward. Dr. Owen, that pretious ſervant of Chriſt, ſent us word by one that went from him to his ——— here, that he doubted not of a good iſſue. Colonel I. I. is very faithfull; Captain Owen is indeed under reſtraint, yet hath opportunity to promote the buſineſſe with Mr. Wynne, of Molyglo; Mr. Henry Maurice, Mr. Griffith Jones, Mr. Jo. Lloyd, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Will. Griffith, with Mr. Maudrin, &c. are very diligent in Carnarvonſhire; Mr. Rowlands, Mr. Bodurda, Mr. Wynne, with Rice ap Euan, John Jones, Will. Maurice, &c. have undertaken for Angleſey; Captain Wynne, Peter Moyle, John Jones, Thos. Williams, Mr. Pecke, Captain Southby, Captain Taylor, Mr. Edwards of Llanvaire, Mr. Jonathan Roberts, &c. have undertaken for Denbigh; Mr. Powell, &c. take care for Montgomery. Wee hope very ſpeedily to give you a good account, when that diſcontented part of the army, wee expect, is come up to countenance us untill wee can get together. Wee have laid out £.10,000 in armes, and diſtributed moſt of them. We have raiſed ſuch a jealouſy here between the Cavaliers and Preſbyterians, as, were we conſiderable, the Preſbyterians would cloſe with us upon any termes, rather than undergo an intolerable yoak under an implacable enemy. *The attempt upon Charles Stew* ‡ *we heare did not ſucceed the way intended; but there's another way more ſucceſsfull, to make it more ſure,* hee lays very open to them, whom brother Brewſter mencioned in his laſt: when hee is gone, the people will have none to deat on; the two Dukes § (as they call them) being like to be otherwiſe ſecured. Mr. Riſſin and Mrs. Cochain, Mr Hudſon, Mr. M. the Committee-man, and Mr. Feake, write to us of ſecuring the Generall and the Parliament about the 6th May; to which (they ſay) all the congregacions in London agree, except Mr. Carylls and Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Rye doth great ſervice in it wee heare;

* See Kennet's Regiſter, p. 101.

† April. It is remarkable that this letter was written the day before Lambert made his eſcape out of the Tower. He went from thence into Northamptonſhire, and was taken by Colonel Ingoldſby near Daventry, together with Colonel Cobbet, Creed, Okey, Axtell, and others, 22d April 1660.—See Kennet's Regiſter, p. 119.

‡ The King.

§ James Duke of York (afterwards James the Second), and his brother Henry Duke of Glouceſter.

Mr. Brooks

Mr. Brooks is very willing; Mr. Barker they say is indifferent; indeed Sir H. Vane is a man that seems to be born for such a time as this *; he will come up, wee hear, to head us. We shall rise first, being furthest off. Wee have this advantage, that by L. L. D. &c. advice, a small party hath appeared at Northampton, which by designe is to be routed too. The adversary will grow soe careless, that wee may carry on what design we will: what the divisions to be made in the House will come too we know not: this wee know, that wee shall bee (the Lord assisting us) a moneth hence so considerable, coming towards London, that most of your Londonners must draw out, and then you have your opportunity. Wee hope you have received the arms, ammunition, &c. V. A. L. was appointed to bring from C. to B. and then to D. where your carts were to meet him. What use you may make of the trayning day at London, wee leave to your discretion. Would wee were rid of all the carnall and selfe-interested men on our side, and wee doubt not but to do well. Mr. Thomas, the bearer hereof, will tell you how farre wee prevailed upon the Irish Brigade, and pray do you tell him how farre you prevailed upon your London forces. The report of their being to be disbanded makes much for us here, what it doth there we know not. Colonel Okey † is very successfull, and its believed his agitacion may produce what may make both their eares tingle. Whether Mr. Powell, Mr. Mostyn, and Mr. Lloyd be come up to you, wee heare not; when they come, wee doubt not but they will put life in the cause. Mr. Jessy, with the brethren of Swanalley, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Spiksbury, &c. are very zealous, and its good to be zealous in a good matter. Mr. Row, of Westminster, hath been very instrumental in a late designe, the Lord strengthen the hands of such faithfull soules. I pray let us heare what the brethren of Glocestersh. intend to doe; Mr. Helme of Winchcombe is diligent, spending himselfe, and being spent among the neighboring congregacions, if they be not already at London. You are desired to take the commissions, if they be come to Mr. Thomas's hands, and deliver them to the officers therein named with all speed and secrecy. General F. M. G. L. L. G. D. presse very hard for something to be done by the 10th of May. See whether the Churches have received their letters. We pray you enquire what Mr. Hugh Peters ‡ hath heard from South Wales lately, and know if possible his mind. It were commodious there were a day of general fasting and seeking the Lord appointed something before the time; but of this by other more suitable hands. We want such books as your "PLAIN ENGLISH," and wee heare there is a piece coming out, a Character of the wretched *villain Monk*, with a discovery of the whole plott and train of designs he had carried on. Wee doubt not but God will bring to light his hidden works of darkness. The breach between the Lord Fairfax and the Yorkshire Roysters comes to nothing; that Gentleman is dull and heavy, else he would not have put such things up so much to our disappointment. Our first work will be, having secured the militia and gentry, to take in the Castles of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Conway, Beaumaurice, Chirke, &c. and then advancing, by the 12th of May wee intend to be a compleat body towards Glocester. The Glocester, Worcester, Herefordshire, &c. brethren will meet us there, and down wee come 'till wee have tempted your General out; but whether your design upon him may take, wee know not; onely, if you have not disposed things otherwise, let the Quakers have the knottiest piece; for they are resolute in performance, though but rash in advising. It were to be wished that the House had some bones to pick, that they might determinate nothing before the 12th of May. We hope some friends will take care of that. Wee would be glad to know whether the Members of the long Parliament (for that's the only authority wee have to act under) would be pleas'd to sit att Shrewsbury, in regard of the rendezvous there, that would be the safest place. We pray you convey the enclosed to Coll. B. M. T. Al. Tret. Wee would fain heare how the Parliament proceed when they sitt, whether they secure any of our agents that wee may be able to supply and goe on nevertheless. Coll. W. Coll. R. Capt. T. Capt. M. are gon for Ireland; the extremity of our ad-

* N. B. He was afterwards executed, 14th June 1661.

† Colonel Okey was one of the regicides, and was executed 19th April 1662.

‡ This celebrated incendiary regicide was executed 16th October 1660.

verſaries dealing will make an agitacion there ſeaſonable, and not ſucceſsleſſe. Col. S. Col. M. Mr. C. L. C. Lilbourn are engaged for Scotland, with ſome others, who will have tough work of it there, that country is ſo cunningly ordered by that crafty fellow; yet if it may be, it were well all places were at once diſordered by a common alarm, while one place is chiefly aimed at. Wee expect Sir Arthur * here ſuddenly; and then, when a convenient number of the old Parliament Members and Army are mett, we declare. The declaracion is already agreed on. L. C. I. hath by this time a draught of it. The equalleſt way of comprehending all intereſts may and will be encouraged that ever was propoſed. Wee are apt to believe that every honeſt man of all intereſts will acquieſce in it. Verily ſome Preſbyterians upon their late experience are ready to hear and ſubmit to the reaſon of it, when propoſed to them. The preſſe is free enough for it, there being no reſtraint upon that as yet.

Obſerve whether you ſee any of our country preferr'd; let us know who they are, that wee may avoid them. Wee have obſerved as yet no conſiderable perſon encouraged to act any thing for our diſcovery or oppoſition. Major Wildman † is very ſerviceable, the Lord remember him in that day: hee, with M. H. N. D. Bl. &c. Col. Sc. Mr. Caſt. and Major Br. are like to ſecure Berks and Oxfordſh. Wee could give you an account of other proceedings, but you may hear of them in our expreſſes to the Churches. Wee are like to have more reſolves at the next meeting. We deſire you to goe on ſpeedily with the deſigne of the *Tower*, the Houſe, and the Head Quarters; *if you hit, ſtrike home, and ſpare not*; and the Lord proſper the work of your hands, now you have the wicked gathered together as at Armageddon by God's good providence. Sinne not away this opportunity, as you have done many more. If it take not, wee are ready to advance, as

Your faithful brethren and fellow-labourers in the Lord's work,

DES, Preſid.

R. HUGHES, Clarke.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I DESIRE to make my acknowledgements to your Correſpondent of laſt month for his obliging communications reſpecting my "Obſervations on Hamlet." The paſſage from Act 2. Scene 2. concerning the MONDAY, had eſcaped my notice in the many times that I have attentively turned over the pages of Hamlet, and of Dr. Robertſon and other Scotch hiſtorians. I however make no heſitation of giving my aſſent to it; and, though I do not think additional proofs as at all wanting to eſtabliſh my hypotheſis, yet I conſider ſuch paſſages as curious and valuable. The preſent I look upon as particularly ſo from another cauſe, as it will illuſtrate a paſſage which has hitherto puzzled the commentators, and which, in its turn, will illuſtrate this.

Ophelia, in her madneſs, diſtributes flowers, with ſome reflection upon each. She addreſſes the Queen thus: "There's rue for you; and here's ſome for me: we may call it herb of grace o' Sundays: you may wear your rue with a difference." For the different remarks upon this, ſee the commentators either in Mr. Malone's or Mr. Steevens's Editions, where it appears that the word *Sundays* is the difficulty; herb of grace being the every-day, not the Sunday name only, for rue. But carrying this idea reſpecting the alluſion to Mary in our minds, and the two days of *Sunday* and Monday, which are connected with the murder, it appears perfectly intelligible: "There's rue (or ruth—ſorrow) for you;—and here's ſome for *me*:—WE may call it *herb of grace* o' SUNDAYS,—on that day on which you left your huſband to the power of his murderers:—but on that day you may wear your rue with a difference,—as you muſt not expect grace, or pardon, for that wicked deed." It is obſervable that in the third clauſe of this ſpeech Ophelia changes the *me* into

* Heſelrigge.

† In January 1661-2 he, together with Colonel Salmon and others, was taken in cuſtody in conſequence of a plot againſt Government.

ere, not only to diſtinguiſh *herſelf* from the *Queen*, but alſo mankind in general.

During the interval of two years, the ſpace of time which has elapſed ſince the publication of my Appendix, I have had much reaſon to continue in the belief of my hypotheſis, and did I conſider myſelf at liberty to mention names, I could add ſome moſt reſpectable authority in the literary world, who have given it their ſanction; ſome well known for their taſte and intimate knowledge of our Author, and particularly of this play.

I could point out many paſſages, not only in this but in other of our Author's plays, which I conſider as throwing new and ſtrong lights upon the ſubject. At preſent I have not leiſure; but, at ſome future period, I may poſſibly be induced to lay them before the public. Yet one of them, however fanciful it may appear to ſome, I conſider as ſo curious, that now I am upon the ſubject I cannot forbear mentioning it to my readers.

I have already ſhewn that the account of the murder of the late King in Hamlet bears no reſemblance to that of Harwendillus in the chronicle and black letter Hiſtory of Hamlet; and that, in almoſt every particular, it does bear ſome reſemblance, though perhaps very remote, to the death or previous illneſs of Lord Darnley. To theſe I can yet add another: Dr. Robertſon, Vol. I. p. 449, ſays, on the authority of Crawford, "Several ſuſpected perſons were ſeized. Captain Blackadder and three others were condemned and executed; but no diſcovery of importance was made. If we believe ſome hiſtorians, they were convicted on ſufficient evidence. If we give credit to others, their ſentence was unjuſt, and they denied with their laſt breath any knowledge of the crime for which they ſuffered." When the reader has peruſed this, let him, bearing all the other coincidences in his mind, attend to the following paſſage from Hamlet, A. 1. S. 5.

'Tis given out, that, ſleeping in my orchard,
A *Serpent* ſtung me; ſo the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a *forged* proceſs of my death,
Rankly abus'd: but know, thou noble youth,
The ſerpent, that did ſting thy father's life,
Now wears his crown.

Is not this mention of the *ſerpent* an allution to the name of Black *Adder*? which will be ſtrengthened when I produce another paſſage from the ſame play, where *adders* and *blowing up with gunpowder* (the real proceſs of Lord Darnley's death) are mentioned together:

——————My two ſchoolfellows,
Whom I will truſt, as I will *adders* fang'd,
They bear the mandate; they muſt ſweep my way,
And marſhal me to knavery: let it work;
For 'tis the ſport, to have the engineer
Hoiſt with his own petar; and it ſhall go hard,
But I will delve one yard below their mines,
And *blow* them at the moon.
A. 3. S. 4.

To theſe we may add, to give the former part of the imputed murderer's name, the murderer in the play ſcene, beginning his ſpeech with "Thoughts *black*." And the whole will perhaps be farther confirmed from the following lines from "As You Like It," A. 2. S. 3.

——————This *night* he means
To *burn* the *lodging* where you uſe to lie,
And you within it; if he fail of that,
He will have other means to cut you off.

This mode of murdering a perſon is not very uſual nor poetic, and does not ſeem very likely to be ſuggeſted by a poet's mind, unleſs acted upon by ſome external circumſtance, which had actually taken place, and was known to him. None would be ſo notorious as the burning of the lodging of the King of Scotland.

When I conſider all theſe remarkable coincidences of the murder of Lord Darnley and Hamlet's father, I cannot help ſaying with Hamlet, "I'll take the Ghoſt's word for a thouſand pound."

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

JAMES PLUMPTRE.

Clare Hall,
April 10, 1799.

THE

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR APRIL 1799.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

A Second Walk through Wales, by the Rev. Richard Warner of Bath, in Auguſt and September 1798. 8vo. Dilly. 1799.

IT was formerly the reproach of Engliſhmen, that although no perſons were more aſſiduous than themſelves to explore the beauties of other countries, they were by no means equally attentive to the numberleſs charms which courted their notice at their own doors. This cenſure, however, at preſent cannot with juſtice be faſtened on our countrymen. Every part of the kingdom has been examined; the beauties of it have been deſcribed both in proſe and verſe; the leiſure of the idle, and the labour of the induſtrious, have been equally ſet in motion, and the ſame purſuits have actuated both the intelligent and the dull, the man of affluence who rolls in his chariot, and the man of economy who ſubjects himſelf to the neglect of innkeepers by pedeſtrian exertions. The antiquarian and the man of taſte have alſo joined theſe efforts, and at preſent ſcarce any part of the iſland but what has been traverſed and deſcribed.

Mr. Warner is a pedeſtrian, and takes his walk through a part of Wales, which he had travelled the year before: "a country as remarkable for the beauty, grandeur, and ſublimity of its ſcenery, as it is intereſting from the kindneſs of heart and ſimplicity of manners which characterize its inhabitants." He has obſerved with care and intelligence, and deſcribed with taſte. Thoſe who wiſh to follow him cannot take a better guide, and faſtidious muſt the man be who cannot derive ſatisfaction from the preſent narrative.

We ſhall ſelect a few ſpecimens of our Author's travels, and leave them to the judgment of the reader.

"As we had determined to breakfaſt at Cowbridge, we roſe at half paſt four yeſterday morning, and purſued our walk amidſt ſuch harmony as amply repaid us for the loſs of an hour from our uſual quantum of repoſe. It muſt be allowed, indeed, that the effort of riſing early is, as Boſwell has obſerved in his Life of Johnſon, an effort of a very ſerious nature; but at the ſame time it ſhould be recollected, that no exertion is more richly rewarded. Is there any thing that can equal the beauty of a ſummer morning in the country?

"When the young day pours in apace,
"And opens all the lawny proſpects wide:
"The dripping rock, the mountain's miſty top,
"Swell on the ſight, and brighten with the dawn;
"Blue through the duſk the ſmoaking currents ſhine:
————"Muſic awakes
"The native voice of undiſſembled joy,
"And thick around the woodland hymns ariſe.

"Cold is the heart of that man who does not feel, amidſt a ſcene like this, a ſentiment of gratitude and joy that more than recompenſes him for the interruption of his uſual ſlumbers; and he who has not a ſoul for nature's harmony, and is 'not moved by concord of *ſuch* ſounds,' would be more an object of my ſuſpicions than the wight reprobated by Shakſpeare, the unfortunate organization of whoſe auditory nerve prevented him from enjoying the vibrations of the catgut, and the ſqueaks of a wind inſtrument.

"As

"As we journeyed on, the country around ſpread itſelf before us in a proſpect of wide magnificence; but it was not till we reached St. Lithian's Down, an elevated ſpot between Cardiff and Cowbridge, that we ſaw it in full perfection. A bolder view of the Briſtol Channel was now unfolded, increaſing gradually in extent till it loſt itſelf in the ocean; whilſt, to the right, the eye roved over the rich paſtures of the Vale of Glamorgan. This may be called the garden of South Wales; a lengthened tract of valley, ſprinkled with towns and villages, ornamented with elegant manſions, bearing every appearance of the moſt productive fertility, and ſheltered from the blaſts of the North by an undulating chain of lofty hills. With theſe great advantages, one naturally expects to find the huſbandry of the Vale of Glamorganſhire in a ſtate of comparative perfection; a glance, however, at the farms (except ſuch as are in the hands of the Gentlemen of the country) is ſufficient to convince us, that it is as yet very far from being ſo. The land, though remarkably good, and letting from thirty to forty ſhillings per acre, is exhauſted by a ſucceſſion of crops repeated without mercy, and an impolitic œconomy which refuſes a proportionate ſupply of manure. The Glamorganſhire farmer will force his lands to the following rotation:

1ſt year Wheat,
2d —— Barley,
3d —— Oats,
4th —— Barley and Clover;

and repay its labours, perhaps, with only one ſcanty covering of manure. Lime, which is the natural product of the country, and which the ſcientific agriculturiſt converts to ſuch beneficial purpoſes with reſpect to his lands, can ſcarcely be ſaid to be an advantage to the Glamorganſhire farmer. By his indiſcriminate uſe of it on every ſort of ſoil he miſapplies its properties, and frequently rather injures than benefits his farm by the miſtaken donation. The effect of this bad agricultural ſyſtem is very obvious: the farmers, though renting bargains from ſixty to one hundred pounds a year, on which they ought to make a decent livelihood, are all miſerably poor; their diet is of the coarſeſt kind, and their cellars ſeldom afford a drop of ale to comfort them after the labours of the day. How then is it (it may be aſked), that a ſyſtem of huſbandry ſo obviouſly unwiſe is not altered, and a better one adopted? You know the character of the common farmer, dear Sir, too well, not to give an immediate anſwer;—becauſe he is ignorant, obſtinate, and bigoted. Agriculture, though one of the neceſſary arts of life, and, as ſuch, one of the firſt to which man paid any attention, has made a ſlower progreſs towards perfection than any other. Connected as it is with manual labour, it has been left, till within theſe few years, almoſt entirely to thoſe who, from the circumſtances of birth and education, are very unlikely to ſuggeſt experiments, or adopt improvements. Little gifted with the faculty of thinking for themſelves, they are dragged on by the force of preceding example like their own ploughs in one ſtraight undeviating line, looking neither to the right hand nor the left; refuſing inſtructions, becauſe they think it unneceſſary; ſatisfied with their forefathers' plan, becauſe they conſider it as perfect."

The following is Mr. Warner's deſcription of the Samphire Gatherers:

"Though the cliff do not preſent to the eye ſo formidable a deſcent as the famous one at Dover, in the animated deſcription of our great dramatic bard, yet it is ſufficiently deep to excite our wonder at the hazardous practice which is very common amongſt the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, at the proper ſeaſon of the year. I mean the practice of gathering the *crithmum maritimum*, or rock ſamphire, which grows in great plenty along the ledges, and down the perpendicular ſides of the cliff. Shakſpeare, you may recollect, alludes to this mode of livelihood, and calls it, as he well might, 'a dreadful trade;' for few avocations are attended with ſo much danger. The method is ſimply this:—The ſamphire gatherer takes with him a ſtout rope and an iron crow bar, and proceeds to the cliff. Fixing the latter firmly into the earth at the brow of the rock, and faſtening the former with equal ſecurity to the bar, he takes the rope in his hand, and boldly drops over the head of the rock, lowering himſelf gradually till he reaches the crevices in which the ſamphire is found. Here he loads his baſket or bag with the vegetable, and then aſcends again to the top of the cliff by means of the rope. Careleſſneſs or caſualty in a calling ſo perilous as this will ſometimes produce terrible accidents: Th—m—s related one to us, which, though not terminating fatally, was ſo full of horror, that, to

uſe a vulgar but very expreſſive phraſe, it made our blood run cold.

"A few years ſince one of theſe adventurers went alone to the ſpot we are ſpeaking of, to follow his accuſtomed trade. He fixed his crow bar, attached the cord to it, and deſcended the face of the rock. In the courſe of a few minutes he reached a ledge, which, gradually retiring inwards, ſtood ſome feet within the perpendicular, and over which the brow of the cliff butted conſequently in the ſame proportion. Buſily employed in gathering ſamphire, and attentive only to the object of profit, the rope ſuddenly dropped from his hand, and after a few oſcillations, but all without his reach, became ſtationary at the diſtance of four or five feet from him. Nothing could exceed the horror of his ſituation: above was a rock of ſixty or ſeventy feet in height, whoſe projecting brow would defy every attempt of his to aſcend it, and prevent every effort of others to render him aſſiſtance. Below was a perpendicular deſcent of one hundred feet, terminated by ragged rocks, over which the ſurge was breaking with dreadful violence. Before him was the rope, his only hope of ſafety, his only means of return; but hanging at ſuch a tantalizing diſtance as baffled all expectation of his reaching it. Our adventurer was fortunately young, active, reſolute; he therefore quickly determined what plan to adopt: collecting all his powers into one effort, and ſpringing boldly from the ledge, he threw himſelf into the dreadful vacuum, and daſhed at the ſuſpended rope. The deſperate exertion was ſucceſsful; he caught the cord, and in a ſhort time was once more at the top of the rock."

Our traveller in his progreſs viſited Downing, the ſeat of Mr. Pennant, ſince deceaſed, of which viſit he gives the following account:

"Downing, though not the original ſeat of this reſpectable family, is a houſe of ſome antiquity, as the date 1627 in the front of it evinces. Its plan is judicious and commodious, and the ſituation, like that of all the rural reſidences of our anceſtors, is low, ſequeſtered, and ſheltered. The little valley, in the bottom of which it ſtands, is formed by two finely ſwelling hills, that riſe to the Eaſt and Weſt, covered with the dark umbrage of venerable woods *; but which, ſinking into a ſweeping depreſſion towards the North, admit a fine view of the Cheſter Channel. Much taſte is diſplayed in the laying out of the ſmall but beautiful garden ground; where a judicious management and an agreeable variety give the appearance of conſiderably greater extent to this little paradiſe than it really lays claim to.

"To ſee the 'literary veteran,' by whom the public has been ſo much amuſed, and ſo much inſtructed, in the peaceful ſhades of his own academical bowers, ſpending the cloſe of an honourable and uſeful life in active beneficence, crowned with the bleſſings of the poor, and the love and eſteem of an extenſive neighbourhood, would have conveyed to my mind an emotion of unſpeakable pleaſure, had it not been checked by the appearance of ill health and gradual decay, which is but too perceptible in the countenance of this valuable man. Not that the conviction of his declining ſtate diſturbs the ſerenity of Mr. Pennant: virtue, my friend, feels no alarm at the proſpect of changing time for eternity: aware that its proper reward lies beyond the grave, it does not loſe its tranquillity when about to deſcend into it; but, like the glorious ſetting ſun, ſhines with a ſteadier light and a calmer radiance in proportion as it approaches the horizon of mortality. Such, my dear Sir, is Mr. Pennant, who, full of dignity and honour as well as of years, realizes the beautiful deſcription of the poet:

"Calmly he moves to meet his latter end,
"Angels around befriending virtue's friend;
"Sinks to the grave with gradual decay,
"While reſignation gently ſlopes the way;
"And all his proſpects brightening at the laſt,
"His Heaven commences ere the world be paſt."

In the above quotation from Goldſmith Mr. Warner has made alterations, which the admirers of that writer will not approve. This is not the only objection of the like kind to be found in the preſent Volume.

At Caermarthen Mr. Warner obſerves: "A plain ſtone covers the remains of Sir Richard Steele, whoſe perſon and character are yet in the recollection of

* The Oak reaches great perfection in theſe grounds. On meaſuring one, I found it to be twenty-one feet in circumference.

many

many old people in the town and neighbourhood. He died in his own houſe, ſince converted into an inn, called The Ivy Buſh, and is repreſented as having degenerated into idiocy previous to his deceaſe; another affecting example of the evaneſcence of human intellect, of the vanity of all mortal acquirements!

"The tears of dotage from great Marlborough flow,
"And Swift expires a driv'ler and a ſhow*."

"Plays were his chief amuſements to the laſt, and the productions of his own pen his favourite performances. In the waywardneſs of mental imbecility, however, he would frequently ſcold the players for imaginary faults, and affect to inſtruct them both in action and recitation. It is a reflection on the taſte of Caermarthen, that no monument is erected to the memory of the Author of *The Conſcious Lovers*."

May it not with more truth be obſerved, that it is a reflection on the piety of the noble deſcendants of Steele, that this teſtimony of reſpect to his memory has been ſo long withheld? It is remarkable that both Addiſon and Steele repoſe each "beneath a nameleſs ſtone."

Mr. Warner concludes his Tour in the following manner: "Even now, my dear Sir, am I returned from pacing this ſandy level, and watching for the laſt time the full orb'd ſun ſlowly ſinking into the weſtern waves. The evening calm and ſerene; the face of the deep ſmooth and tranquil; the diſtant hills melting into air; and the lingering tints of day fading gradually from the ſummits of the oppoſite rocks; formed a picture that irreſiſtably impelled the mind to ſerious reflection, and produced a natural queſtion in my boſom, whether the wonders, the glories, and the beauties of nature, which had ſo often diſplayed themſelves to us during our tour, had in any degree improved my heart, as well as intereſted my imagination? Accuſe me not of vanity, if I tell you the anſwer was ſuch as gave riſe to a hope that they have not been altogether unproductive of improvement; that I ſhall return from an expedition extremely pleaſurable with an increaſe of humility, an expanſion of benevolence, and an enlargement of every better affection; and bid adieu (though with regret) to the ſhores of Cambria, if not a *wiſer*, at leaſt a *better* man than when I firſt viſited them, with no wiſh at my heart, but the rational aſpiration of the poet:

"Farewell thy printleſs ſands and pebbly ſhore!
"I hear the white ſurge beat thy coaſt no more,
"Pure gentle ſource of the high rapt'rous mood!
—"Where'er like the great flood by thy dread force
"Propell'd—ſhape thou my calm, my blameleſs courſe,
"HEAVEN, EARTH, AND OCEAN'S LORD! AND FATHER OF THE GOOD!"

A Treatiſe on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Checks on Bankers, Promiſſory Notes, Bankers' Caſh Notes, and Bank Notes. By Joſeph Chitty, Eſq. of the Middle Temple. 8vo. Brooke, Rider, and Sewell.

AN attentive obſerver of the vaſt increaſe of our internal Trade and foreign Commerce, and conſequently of our mercantile Credit, chiefly carried on by the medium of negociable Paper, in lieu of Money, into which it is readily converted, will be inſtantaneouſly ſtruck with the great importance and utility of a Work, bearing ſo comprehenſive a title as that which is now to paſs under our Review.

The only queſtion, then, that can be put with propriety upon the ſubject is a very conciſe one. Is it well executed? To this, the writer of the preſent inveſtigation, who for a long ſeries of years has been verſed in commercial affairs, with great confidence replies in the affirmative,

* This quotation again is unfaithful. Dr. Johnſon wrote,

"From Marlborough's eyes the ſtreams of dotage flow,
"And Swift expires a driv'ler and a ſhow."

firmative, and declares, that he has found in it a variety of new cases, and much interesting information respecting the several species of paper-money usually in circulation in the mercantile world.

The Treatise is judiciously divided into two parts. The first contains an introductory discussion of the legal rights acquired by the possession of Bills of Exchanges, Promissory Notes, &c. and an early instance of the Author's perspicuity is given in the following definition: "They are instruments, by means of which a creditor may assign to a third person, not originally party to a contract, the legal as well as equitable interest in a debt raised by it, so as to vest in such assignee a right of action against the original debtor."

No words can more clearly point out the distinction between a Book Debt and a Bill of Exchange, or other written negociable instrument for the payment of money, and their great utility to merchants and tradesmen; but we may be permitted to illustrate the latter by an example, to render it more familiar: A. owes to B. a linen draper 50l. the goods, by agreement, being furnished at nine months credit: in the lapse of four or five months B. has a pressing occasion for the money; and, by mutual consent, he draws upon A. an inland Bill of Exchange, to become due on the expiration of the term for which credit was given. A. accepts it, and, being a person of known property and punctuality in his dealings, B. readily gets it discounted, and both parties are thereby accommodated; which could not have been so readily done, without the intervention of such a Bill, or a Note of Hand.

Another advantage, properly stated by our Author, of such written instruments given for Book Debts is, that they convert such debts into an acknowledged consideration for the amount; so that the demand on the debtor no longer remains dependant on oral testimony, such as producing and swearing to the accuracy of entries in books of accompt; the evidence of servants to the delivery of the goods; and other tedious embarrassments, which sometimes occur in the verification of a Book Debt, where the debtor is disposed to act fraudulently.

"Two of the most peculiar properties of Bills of Exchange, namely, their assignable quality, and the internal evidence they contain of a *good* (it is more usual to write a *valuable*) consideration, having been pointed out," our Author proceeds to inquire into the history and general nature of these instruments, in which discussion he displays much learning, a competent knowledge of commercial transactions, and ability to give sound legal advice to all persons interested in the circulation of every species of paper money.

In Chapter II. of the First Part, we have the following essential information respecting the *capacity* of the contracting parties in Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, which we believe has been hitherto not clearly understood: "The law has wisely taken care of the interests of those who either have not judgment to contract, as in the case of *infants*; or, when they have contracted, cannot in law have a fund or property to enable them to perform the contract, as in the case of *femmes coverts* (married women), and therefore it has in general rendered the contracts of infants voidable, and those of married women absolutely void.

"These privileges and protections, it has been elegantly said, are given as shields, not as swords; and therefore an infant may contract for necessaries; and he may, by a promise made to pay a Bill of Exchange after he attains *twenty-one*, render it as operative against him as if he had been of age at the time when it was made; and such promise need not be express, but may be inferred from acts necessarily affording an inference that it was made.

"Married women likewise may, according to several modern decisions, contract so as to bind themselves, provided they live apart from their husbands, and have a permanent separate maintenance secured to them by deed. On this point, however, there is some doubt, as the authority of the decisions tending to establish it have been questioned of late by high legal authority."

We are referred respecting this doubt to notes, which induces us to make one general remark on Mr. Chitty's notes: they are so abbreviated as to be either obscure, or unintelligible to common readers, and seem totally calculated for students and professors of the law, which ought not to be the case in treatises that in all other points of view are likely to be of public benefit. This, in particular, being of the first utility to commercial

mercial people, who will not underſtand what he means by *T. R.* 361. 766. 5 *T. R.* 679. 6 *T. R.* 604. *Eſp. Ca. N. P.* 6. We hope to ſee this rectified in a ſecond Edition.

The following legal information is of great importance to all tradeſmen, who may have tranſactions of the nature deſcribed with infants (minors), married women living with their huſbands, or other unqualified perſons: "Though a Bill is drawn, indorſed, or accepted, by a perſon incapable of binding himſelf, it will nevertheleſs be valid againſt all other perſons who are competent parties to the inſtrument." So that a taylor receiving a Promiſſory Note from a minor for abſolute neceſſaries furniſhed to ſuch a minor, and indorſing it to a third perſon, in order to get it diſcounted, becomes liable to an action to recover the amount, if the note is not paid. In the ſame manner, a milliner drawing upon a married lady, who accepts the Bill, becomes liable for the amount, for which, perhaps, ſhe has received caſh from a banker; and thus the parties juſt mentioned, inſtead of receiving their original demand from their debtors, are ſubject to a double loſs.

It would by no means be candid to ſtrip the Author of his acknowledged merit, or of the advantages he may derive from the publication, by copious extracts; for which reaſon we ſhall conclude with giving one more of the many inſtances which occur throughout the Work of uncommon attention to his ſubject, and of valuable information, which entitles it to a place in every accompting houſe in the kingdom.

In explaining the nature of a general authority given to an agent, whether attorney or clerk, or under any other denomination deputed to act for another,—"it has been decided, that a perſon ſigning his name on a blank ſtamped piece of paper, and delivering it to I. S. authoriſes I. S. to inſert any ſum which the amount of the ſtamp will warrant; and it appears from this ſtatement, that the principal will be bound by every act of his general agent, although he exceeds his authority; it is therefore well obſerved, that it is incumbent on the employer to take care whom he authoriſes; for it appears that a maſter, who has empowered a clerk to draw Bills of Exchange in his name, is bound by acts done ſubſequent to his leaving his ſervice, unleſs notice is given of ſuch event to all his correſpondents individually, notice in the gazette not being ſufficient."

The remaining contents of the Firſt Part of this Treatiſe are compriſed under the following heads: The form and requiſites of Bills and Bankers' Checks—Conſideration for which made or transferred—Conſequence of alterations in them—Preſentment of a Bill for acceptance, and proceedings on non acceptance—Of acceptance *ſupra proteſt*—Of the transfer of Bills and Checks—Of preſentment for payment—Conduct to be purſued on refuſal of payment—and Obſervations on Promiſſory Notes, Bankers' Notes, and Bank of England Notes.

Part the Second ſets forth, in ſix Chapters, the remedies which the law affords the holder of Bills of Exchange, Notes, or Checks, to enable him to enforce payment; and theſe, we are informed, are either by action of Aſſumpſit or Debt, or, where the party liable is a bankrupt, by proof under the Commiſſion—Satisfactory explanations of the different actions, and the mode of proceeding upon them; to which are annexed an Appendix, containing Precedents of Declarations on the aforeſaid written Inſtruments; a Notary's legal fees; and the Statutes relative to ſmall Notes and Bills made or negociated in England. A competent knowledge of the laws reſpecting the laſt article will be very uſeful for workmen in the manufactories, and other perſons who may be in the habit of iſſuing or of receiving ſmall Notes; but all the other matters diſcuſſed in the Second Part ſerve chiefly as guides to attornies in their practice; with them, therefore, we leave them—and the ſubject finally; adviſing our merchants and tradeſmen to ſtudy the Firſt Part attentively; by which means they will, in moſt inſtances, avoid the neceſſity of recurring to the remedies ſtated in the Second. For the Reviewer has authority from long experience to affirm, that not half of the actions tried in our Courts of Law would be brought there, if it were not owing to the negligence or the ignorance of our mercantile people, who, from one or other of theſe cauſes, too readily permit their attornies to commence actions in caſes where arbitrations and milder proceedings would produce ſatisfactory liquidations. M.

Reply of L. N. M. Carnot, Citizen of France, one of the Founders of the Republic, and Conſtitutional Member of the Executive Directory, to the Report made on the Conſpiracy of the 15th Fructidor 5th Year, by J. Ch. Bailleul, in the name of the Select Committee. 8vo. Wright. 1799. 3s. 6d.

THE eſcape of the firſt of the French kings from a voyage to Cayenne has brought to light more inſtances of the treachery, perfidy, and ambition of our inveterate enemies. The preſent performance bears every mark of authenticity. It developes the plans and ſchemes of the diſturbers of mankind, and demands a very ſerious peruſal.

In the preface, an admirable one, the Tranſlator takes a view of Carnot's character and principles; part of which we ſhall here inſert:

"This Apology, including an arrogant aſſumption of merit from the Murder of his Sovereign, and confining his whole exculpation of the innumerable murders committed in his own name, and under his own authority, to a ſlight aſſertion of a diſapprobation expreſſed in the preſence of Robeſpierre and his other Colleagues—This Apology, devoting its Author to infamy (in the opinion of all thoſe, by whom his conduct may be eſtimated according to the ancient and immutable principles of morality), is at the ſame time ſo contrived, that of the three parties exiſting in France, the Royaliſts, the Jacobins, and the Directory, it is calculated to irritate and exaſperate every one;—the Directors, as they are perſonally and virulently, and (what is ſtill more unpardonable) juſtly denounced to the world as the enemies of Peace and the oppreſſors of mankind;—the Royaliſts, of courſe;—and the Jacobins, as their former conſpiracies are cited, and a merit aſſumed from having aſſiſted in their ſuppreſſion.

"The publication of ſuch a Work, however, though a little extraordinary, is not wholly unaccountable. That Sully and Clarendon, men whoſe lives were devoted not to any ſelfiſh or ſenſual purpoſes, but to the benefit and improvement of mankind; that ſuch men ſhould have thought a portion of their leiſure uſefully occupied, in accounting to mankind for the employment of their time and the application of their talents—this is not extraordinary. They felt no embarraſſment, no anxiety for the arrangement of a ſpecious narrative, no neceſſity for concealment of the truth or for an artful inſinuation of falſehood; to recollect and record the tranſactions of a meritorious and honourable life was in itſelf no unpleaſing duty; and they were conſcious that the purpoſes for which alone they exiſted would extend themſelves, and be perpetuated with the influence of their example.

"But there are other writers of a very different character—men whoſe lives have been pernicious or uſeleſs to ſociety; who have, nevertheleſs, conceived it important that poſterity ſhould be acquainted with their principles, ſuch as they were, and with the courſe of their tranſactions and intrigues. This rage for perpetuating the portraitures of mental deformity has been at all times remarkably prevalent in France; and the immenſe collection of French Memoirs preſents us with a ſeries of theſe ſelf-accuſers unexampled in the literature of any other country.

"The paſſions by which theſe writers muſt have been actuated, like all others, ſeem to have gained new force and activity from the events of the Revolution. The reſtleſſneſs attendant upon involuntary retirement, that impatience of ſilence and obſcurity which embitters the exile or receſſion of a baniſhed or abdicating Statesman, the *beſoin de faire parler de ſoi*, have been felt in their full force by all the ſucceſſive victims whom ambition has raiſed to notice for an inſtant, and then re-plunged in their original obſcurity. It is to theſe paſſions that we are indebted for almoſt all we know of the Revolution; for the Memoirs of Garat, and Roland, and Dumourier; the Narratives of Louvet, and Riouffe; and the Apologies of Neckar, and of Fouquier Tinville.

"This laſt (a worthy Magiſtrate, and Preſident of the Revolutionary Tribunal under the direction of that Committee of which Carnot was a Member) confines his juſtification to the following metaphorical aſſertion, '*that his tender heart had expanded like a flower at the firſt dawning of the Revolution*;' and he very fairly confeſſes, that ſince that time he had been miſled by his zeal; and that, in point of *murder*, he is apprehenſive he may have carried things a little farther than

than was neceſſary, or indeed perhaps altogether juſtifiable.

"The apology offered by his principal, the Ex-Director, is not quite ſo modeſt; he takes upon him to reproach the world in general, for their ignorance as to what uſed to paſs in the Committees of Public Safety—'*It is not ſufficiently known* (ſays he) *that I uſed to reproach* Robeſpierre *for his unneceſſary cruelties.*'—It certainly is not known, nor will it be credited, upon ſuch aſſertion; nor, even if it were true, would it be a ſufficient apology, or any thing like it. The Author would certainly have done better, not to have deviated into theſe extraneous exculpations; unleſs, indeed, he could have proved that, by ſome inexplicable chain of obligation, it had been originally his duty to become a Member of the Committee of Public Safety; and that, once appointed to that ſacred truſt, he was bound to continue his ſervices, and to retain life at the expence of guilt and infamy. He certainly would have done better to have confined himſelf to the ſingle theſis which forms the profeſſed ſubject of his Work, namely, to prove that Bailleul's accuſation of Royaliſm, and Lepaux's imputations of Chriſtianity, are unfounded; and that the Author is, in fact, as ſound an Atheiſt and as good a Regicide as heart could wiſh or Republicaniſm require. Upon this point he is completely triumphant, and muſt be admitted, we think, in the opinion of every impartial perſon, to have left his adverſaries without the poſſibility of a reply.

"The next point in diſcuſſion is not calculated to inſpire much intereſt; it conſiſts of the ſimple fact of the Author's having been betrayed and outwitted by his accomplices.

Your rivals having made their puſh,
And kick'd you out without remorſe,
Whether it ſignifies a ruſh,
Is the next part of this diſcourſe;
You think yourſelves abus'd and put on,
'Tis natural to make a fuſs;
To ſee it and not care a button,
Is juſt as natural for us.
Like people viewing at a diſtance
Two perſons thrown out of a caſement,
All we can do for your aſſiſtance,
Is to afford you our amazement.

"To Citizen Carnot, therefore, in return for the ſtriking and amuſing ſpectacle which he has diſplayed on the Theatre of the Republic, from the time of his original *debut* in the character of the Committee-man, to the period of his final diſappearance through the trap-door, like Schiller's Fieſco, in the laſt act of the Conſpiracy, entangled in the ſkirts of his Directorial Toga, and dragged overboard and drowned by his Republican brethren—in gratitude for the whole of this intereſting and ſurpriſing exhibition, we ſhall offer the humble tribute of our artleſs and unfeigned aſtoniſhment, unmixed with any of thoſe emotions of ſympathy, which belong to the province of a different ſpecies of the political drama; that drama which, in the downfal of Empires and the overthrow of ancient and eſtabliſhed Governments, diſplays thoſe characters which Heaven itſelf ſurveys with approbation:

A great man ſtruggling with the ſtorms of Fate,
And greatly falling with a falling State.

"We truſt that the Nations of Europe, though weakened and ſubdued, are not yet ſo debaſed in ſpirit and character, that they are prepared to take an intereſt, and to ſide as factious partizans with the contending Leaders of the Great Nation; that, like the tributary Sovereigns of Numidia, or Bithynia, or Egypt, under the old overbearing Republic of Rome, they will be proud to rank themſelves as Cæſarians or Pompeians, to combat for a choice of Oppreſſors, and diſcuſs and controvert the pretenſions of their rival Plunderers. We proceed therefore to the only point of view in which the quarrels and altercations of the accomplices in blood and robbery can excite an intereſt in the minds of honeſt men—namely, the examination of ſuch facts as may be brought to light in the courſe of their mutual recriminations; but for theſe the reader muſt be referred to the Work itſelf; he will there ſee that the ſacrifice of the Cape and our other conqueſts in the Eaſt, which was attempted to be exacted as a preliminary to negociation, would have reſtored them, not to their old maſters, and our former allies, the Dutch, but to our own inveterate rivals and irreconcileable enemies; after which, or more probably on the firſt attempt to remonſtrate againſt ſo ſcandalous a breach of faith, we ſhould (under every diſadvantage) have been driven again to a renewal of hoſtilities, of which, in fact, this armiſtice, obtained by artifice at

once

once ſo inſolent and ſo fraudulent, would only have been a neceſſary, and not the leaſt efficient part."

The Work itſelf proves the degraded condition of the French Nation, the duplicity of their rulers, and the tyranny with which the Government is carried on. It ſhews the danger in which every ſtate has been, and will be involved, which ſubmits to their domination. It diſcloſes in a moſt ſtriking point of view their deſigns of plundering their allies, and their indifference to any thing but their own intereſt. It holds out a warning to the world to avoid falling into their ſnares; a warning which, if taken, may yet reduce the enormous power, acquired as much by treachery as by valour, within its proper bounds; and free even France itſelf from the moſt deſpotic tyranny to which any country ever ſubmitted. In ſhort, we are ſatisfied the queſtion put by Carnot himſelf (p. 90.), IS NOT THE IMPUNITY OF THESE MONSTERS AN IRREFRAGABLE PROOF THAT FRANCE IS UNDER THE YOKE OF THE MOST ABJECT SLAVERY? may be anſwered in the affirmative without the ſlighteſt heſitation.

Remarks on the Signs of the Times. By Edward King, Eſq. F. R. S. A. S. 4to. Nicol. 1798.

A Supplement to the Remarks on the Signs of the Times, with many additional Remarks. By Edward King, Eſq. 4to. February 1799. Nicol.

THE great events now paſſing in the world have drawn Mr. King's attention to the Prophecies in the Scripture, which he apprehends have been fulfilled, or are now fulfilling. They chiefly refer to the Book of Eſdras, and in the opinion of meek and devout minds muſt be entitled to reſpect. Mr. King produces his ſentiments with diffidence and modeſty, and thoſe who are not convinced by his arguments will at leaſt reſpect the piety and moderation diſplayed on a ſubject which has been too often united with arrogance and enthuſiaſm.

Proſpectus, with Specimens of an Octavo Polyglott Bible, intended to contain the original Texts, with various Readings, the principal ancient Verſions, and the authorized Engliſh Tranſlation. With an Appendix. By Joſiah Pratt, M.A. 8vo. Rivington. 1799.

The plan of this Work, Mr. Pratt informs his readers, "is to unite the Hebrew text of the Old Teſtament with the common Engliſh tranſlation, the Greek Septuagint verſion, the Chaldee paraphraſes, and the Latin Vulgate, in five parallel columns; and below theſe, acroſs the page, to give the Samaritan Pentateuch in Hebrew characters; and beneath this, all the important various readings of the Hebrew text collected by Kennicott and De Roſſi. In the New Teſtament, the old Syriac verſion in Hebrew characters, the common Engliſh tranſlation, the Greek original, and the Latin Vulgate, will form four parallel columns, and will be accompanied by all the chief various readings of the Greek text collected by Mill, Bengelius, Wetſtein, Birch, Matthæi, Grieſbach, and others. The ſize will be Royal Octavo, with a full page of letter-preſs. The arrangement of the text and notes, and the comparative ſizes of the types, may be ſeen in the annexed ſpecimens; to which it is intended to adhere, as nearly as may be, in the execution of the Work itſelf. The chief various readings of the Codices of the Samaritan Pentateuch will be given in its margin; thoſe of the LXX. ſelected from Dr. Holmes's collation, at the end of the Old Teſtament; and thoſe of the Syriac verſion of the New Teſtament at the end of that Teſtament. The principal variations among each other of the reſpective Codices of the Vulgate and Targums will be found in the Notes." Such a Work, we agree with the Author, ſeems calculated to facilitate the ſtudy of the original Scriptures, and we heartily wiſh ſucceſs to the plan.

THREE ESSAYS *on Taxation of Income, with Remarks on the late Act of Parliament on that Subject. On the National Debt; the Public Funds; on the probable Conſequences of the Law for the Sale of the Land Tax; and on the preſent State of Agriculture in Great Britain; with a Scheme for the Improvement of every Branch of it, and Remarks on the Difference between National Produce and Conſumption,* 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 3s.

At the preſent period theſe Eſſays have a ſingular degree of merit. The Author of them is evidently a patriot, uncontaminated by party, and one who is ſolicitous only for

the public good. The objects discussed by him appear in the title page of the Work. Of these the Tax on Income stands foremost. On this subject the principle of the tax has his decided approbation, but he suggests some alterations, which he supposes would contribute to the improvement of the measure. These consist chiefly in the mode of assessment, and the amount of the income at which the assessment should begin, which he contends should be much lower than it is now fixed at. He appears to differ with the Minister in the calculation of the amount of the yearly revenue of Great Britain, and seems to be of opinion that it is more than double the sum at which it is taken, and therefore that the sum of twenty-three millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds might be yearly levied on the income of Great Britain, without any particular act of severity being committed on any one class of the community. Of the plan for the Sale of the Land Tax he entertains no favourable opinion. But the most important part of the performance is the last division of it, containing Remarks on the Improvement of Agriculture, and the means of promoting it. The carrying into execution this plan would probably render a service to the country which would be as lasting as extensive, would improve and enrich the kingdom to that degree as to authorize the exclamation with which the pamphlet concludes, "O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norunt BRITANNOS!"

Copies of Original Letters from the Army of General Bonaparte in Egypt, intercepted by the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Lord Nelson. Part the Second, with an English Translation. 8vo. Wright. 4s. 6d.

It has seldom happened that second parts have answered the expectations raised by the first, but this is not the case with the present Collection, which in entertainment and information is on the whole superior to the former. When we noticed the first part (See Vol XXXIV. p. 339) a report prevailed of the destruction of the sanguinary monster who commanded the expedition to Egypt, which report was premature; but from all the letters here published (though it did not then take place) will ultimately come to pass. This army is certainly devoted by its ungrateful country to destruction. Of the writers of the former Collection, many have been already sacrificed, and the fate of the rest seems determined. The expedition to Egypt will afford an important page in the history of the present times, and the Collection before us will supply ample and authentic materials for the historian.

Remarks on the Explanation lately published by Dr. Priestley respecting the intercepted Letters of his Friend and Disciple John H. Stone. To which is added, a Certificate of Civism for Joseph Priestley, jun. 8vo. Wright. 1799.

From the time of Dr. Priestley's arrival in America to the present, when report says that he meditates to leave "the land of equal liberty," his conduct has been keenly and narrowly watched by this spirited, undaunted, but intelligent writer. The intercepted letters to the Doctor from the traitors in France appear to have made an unfavourable impression on the minds of the people of America, which the Doctor endeavours to remove by stating the connexion between him and Messrs. Stone and Vaughan, at the same time hoping that he should not be answerable for what the former or any other person might think proper to write to him. This apology is considered by Peter Porcupine, the Author of this pamphlet, as evasive and unsatisfactory; and, considering that it does not disclaim the sentiments of the letters from France, nor the conduct of the writers, many persons will be inclined to entertain the same sentiments. Most of our readers are acquainted with our present Author's manner of writing. It is forcible, and even coarse in many places, but he expressly disclaims that affected civility which tends to make a cowardly compromise with malice and with treason. We cannot deny that Peter wields his tomohawk with great ferocity, and, it must be owned, not without effect.

Proposals for forming by Subscription, in the Metropolis of the British Empire, a public Institution for diffusing the Knowledge, and facilitating the general Introduction of useful mechanical Inventions and Improvements; and for teaching, by Courses of philosophical Lectures and Experiments, the Application of Science to the common Purposes of Life. By Benjamin Count of Rumford, F. R. S. M. R. I. A. &c. 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 1799.

The difficulty of introducing improvements of any kind into use, however calculated they may be for general utility, is obvious to every person capable of observation. This evil, though acknowledged, has never been fairly

fairly counteracted, nor any remedy attempted to be applied. The benevolent propoſer of the preſent ſcheme has at length offered his aſſiſtance in diffuſing that knowledge which would otherwiſe be loſt to the generality; and, from the ſteadineſs and perſeverance he has ſhewn on other occaſions, we may hope to ſee the moſt beneficial effects ariſe from his exertions. The Propoſals have met with a very cordial reception, and the plan promiſes to meet with the ſupport it well merits.

A Brief Examination into the Increaſe of the Revenue, Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain from 1792 *to* 1799. *By George Roſe, Eſq.* 8vo. Wright. 1799.

This able Pamphlet gives the ſtate of the country, of its eſtabliſhed credit, its productive induſtry, the unequalled extent of its commerce and navigation, and the conſequent unrivalled power of its navy. It gives alſo a ſtate of the taxes impoſed, and the ability of the people to defray them: "The imperious and awful neceſſity," as he obſerves, "of the preſent criſis unavoidably ſubjects us to heavy burdens. It has been ſaid that they ought to be conſidered but as a *ſalvage* for the remaining part of our property. In the conſideration of property, to which it was applied, the figure is ſufficiently ſtriking; but in other reſpects the metaphor, though juſt, is inadequate. What tariff ſhall ſettle the difference between national independence and inexorable tyranny? between perſonal liberty and requiſitions, priſons, and murder? between the bleſſed comforts of religion and the gloomy deſpair of atheiſm?

Inkle and Yarico. A Poem. By Mr. C. Brown. 4to. Glendinning. 1799.

No ſtory has ever taken ſo firm a hold on the public attention as this now before us, which is verſified from the eleventh number of The Spectator. It has been dramatized more than once, and various of the poetical tribe have formed epiſtles between the hero and heroine; but no one has improved on the native ſimplicity of the tale. The preſent candidate has not been more ſucceſsful than his predeceſſors. Thoſe who admire the ſtory will ſtill continue to read it as it is to be found in the ſimple narrative of Sir Richard Steele's popular work.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 2.

THE OLD CLOATHS MAN, a muſical entertainment, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

Mr. Morgan	Mr. Emery.
Dewberry	Mr. Munden.
Frank Dewberry	Mr. Incledon.
Mr. Florid	Mr. Knight.
Mr. Meton	Mr. Waddy.
Mrs. Morgan	Mrs. Mattocks.
Clara Morgan	Mrs. Atkins.
Phebe	Mrs. Chapman.

The plot, if it deſerves the name, is no more than this: The ſon of an Old Cloaths Man obtains the daughter of an impoveriſhed merchant, who had diſdained his alliance in proſperity. The pride of wealth was not ill deſcribed; but the incidents were not managed with any dexterity. It therefore met with but a cool reception, and was ſoon laid aſide. The muſic by Atwood deſerved praiſe.

6. FUN AND FROLIC; OR, THE SAILORS' REVELS; a muſical interlude, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Incledon. This piece is merely the vehicle for introducing a few ſea ſongs, and therefore may be diſmiſſed without further notice.

8. THE BIRTH DAY, a comedy of three acts, from the German of Kotzebue, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

Philip Bertram, Lewis Bertram	Twins	Mr. Murray. Mr. Munden.
Harry, Son to the latter,		Mr. H. Johnſton.
Junk		Mr. Fawcett.
Circuit		Mr. Waddy.
Emma, daughter to Philip Bertram,		Mrs. Pope.
Mrs. Moral		Mrs. Davenport.
Anna		Mrs. Whitmore.

The Fable, which is at once ſimple and intereſting, hinges on the rupture between the two brothers, in conſequence of

of a law-ſuit reſpecting a garden, to which both of them lay claim, purſuant to the will of their deceaſed mother. This law-ſuit, through the chicanery of Circuit, and the artful contrivances of the old houſekeeper Mrs. Moral, who foments the quarrel, keeps the two brothers in a ſtate of open warfare for fifteen years, till both parties are heartily ſick of the buſineſs, though reluctant to make any amicable overtures. Philip, whoſe circumſtances are very much reduced, is relieved from his pecuniary embarraſſments by Harry, the ſon of Lewis, who has eloped from his father, is paſſionately enamoured of his beautiful couſin Emma, and who, without diſcovering himſelf, prevails upon the two brothers to have done with law, and to ſettle their diſputs by arbitration. This relief Philip is told proceeds from his brother Lewis, and this being the anniverſary of their birth-day (the brothers being twins), Emma waits upon her uncle to congratulate him. After encountering much oppoſition from Mrs. Moral, who ſeeks to enrich herſelf by perpetuating the diſcord between the two families, ſhe is introduced to her uncle through the friendly offices of Junk, ſervant to Lewis. The latter Gentleman, an old blunt Engliſh Captain, relents at the ſight of his niece; and having afterwards an opportunity of convincing himſelf of the perfidy of his houſekeeper, in whoſe favour he had made a will, is gradually prevailed upon to ſeek a reconciliation with his brother, which is happily brought about, and the piece terminates with the union of Emma and Harry.

This piece was well received, and deſerved to be ſo. The incidents are well managed, natural, and judicious; the ſentiments chaſte and inſtructive; and the diction not wanting in purity. The tranſition from the humorous to the comic, though in ſome inſtances ſudden, yet was ſtill marked with conſiſtency. The morality of the piece is highly to be commended: it is not debaſed by the frivolous but dangerous doctrines of modern philoſophy. The characters, if not original, are ſtill ſpirited and correct. The fable cannot be ſaid to be judiciouſly conſtructed, as it was eaſy, before the end of the firſt act, to diſcover the cataſtrophe. The acting was much to be praiſed: Munden and Fawcett, with Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Davenport, were every thing the public could deſire.

It is ſaid this piece was tranſlated by a merchant in the city, who was favoured by the Author, during his reſidence in Vienna, with the manuſcript of the original drama, called Fraternal Enmity, which was performed with univerſal applauſe in that capital. It has ſince received ſome alterations from the pen of the younger Dibdin, who has adapted it to the Engliſh ſtage.

The following Prologue was ſpoken by Mr. Henry Johnſton:

A Foreign Muſe, not quite unknown to fame,
Once more preſumes your ſuffrages to claim:
But nothing alien to your hearts you'll find,
Our Author boaſts a truly Britiſh mind.

To wake each ſoft emotion of the ſoul,
And each ungentle paſſion to controul,
To found our happineſs on other's eaſe,
Domeſtic virtue and domeſtic peace;
Theſe are his leſſons, and their truth we own,
In Britain, from the Cottage to the Throne.

Tho' loud the trump of Fame her clarion ſounds,
And England's glory thro' the world re-bounds,
Her arts, her commerce, ſpread from ſhore to ſhore,
Wherever winds can blow, or oceans roar;
'Tis not her valour only awes mankind,
She claims the nobler empire of the mind;
Her gallant ſon, the bold and hardy Tar,
Brave and impetuous in the ſtorm of war,
Lull'd by the gentle gales of peace to reſt,
Feels all the milder virtues warm his breaſt:
He praiſes Heaven for victory o'er the foe,
And gives a tear to every child of woe.

One ſuch to-night we bring before your view,
To paſſion ſomewhat given, we own 'tis true;
When injur'd, warm; when reconcil'd, ſincere;
And is not that an Engliſh character?

But ſtop! no more of characters I'll ſay,
You'll know them all when you have heard the Play;
To their own merits let them truſt their cauſe:
Your frown condemns—ſave them by your applauſe.

An Epilogue alſo was ſpoken by Mrs. Pope.

On the ſame evening, THE TWINS; or, IS IT HE, OR HIS BROTHER? a farce, by Mr. Lewis, was acted the firſt time

time at Drury Lane for the benefit of Mr. Banniſter, jun. The Characters as follow:

Captain Melville Hezekiah Falkland Twins	Mr. Banniſter, jun.
Latitat	Mr. Dowton.
Buckram	Mr. Wewitzer.
Sparkle	Mr. Wathen.
Simon Sly	Mr. R. Palmer.
Tobias	Mr. Suett.
Bailiff	Mr. Maddox.
Mrs. Tabitha	Mrs. Walcot.
Charlotte Belmour	Miſs De Camp.
Lucy	Miſs Mellon.

The plot of The Twins is to obtain the hand of Charlotte Belmour for Captain Melville; to accompliſh which, it is found neceſſary for the Captain to perſonate a Quaker from New York, and by that means at the ſame time to get out of the hands of Mrs. Tabitha a contract for ten thouſand pounds, which ſhe is willing to cancel on no other terms than his marrying her. The lovers, however, by the exertions of the Captain in his twin character, are ſucceſsful.

Broad humour characterizes this performance, which is well calculated to excite the riſible faculties. It is whimſical and pleaſant, and may probably be eſtabliſhed on the Theatre, in which caſe it will admit ſome curtailments.

12. THE COUNT OF BURGUNDY, a play, by Kotzebue, tranſlated by Miſs Plumptre, and adapted to the ſtage by Mr. Pope, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden for that Gentleman's benefit. The principal Characters by him, Mr. Murray, Mr. Munden, Mr. Hull, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Thompſon, Mr. Claremont, Mr. Abbot, Mrs. Pope, Miſs Chapman, and Mrs. Davenport. Though the alterations made in this piece were generally for the better, yet the pruning knife ſhould have been ſtill further employed. Some paſſages were thought too ludicrouſly familiar, and others too pompouſly trifling. The plot was on the worn-out ſubject of a child preſerved from deſtruction, and brought up unconſcious of his rank, and without any knowledge of his real parents. The performance on the whole was creditable to the performers.

Afterwards, Mrs. Abington appeared for the firſt time this ſeaſon in Lady Racket, in Three Weeks after Marriage, with her accuſtomed excellence.

15. A young Lady, whoſe name is ſaid to be Dixon, appeared the firſt time on any ſtage at Drury Lane, in the part of Beda, in Blue Beard, for the benefit of Mrs. Crouch. Of her talents, it is difficult to determine, as they ſeemed to be depreſſed by timidity. Her figure is elegant, and her face handſome. The dialogue ſhe gave with eaſe and ſpirit, when ſhe recovered her powers. Her voice is well toned, but not ſufficiently ſtrong at preſent; but on the whole, her performance ſhewed that with more experience ſhe will do credit to Mrs. Crouch, who ſuperintends her muſical education.

16. SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN, a muſical farce, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Munden. The principal Characters by Mr. Incledon, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Knight, Mr. Johnſtone, Mrs. Davenport, and Mrs. Atkins. This piece was not without merit, but is not calculated for duration.

19. THE PRINCESS OF GEORGIA, a grand operatical romance in two acts, by the Margravine of Anſpach, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Fawcett. The principal Characters by Mr. Incledon, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. H. Johnſton, Mr. Townſend, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Clarke, Miſs Waters, Mrs. Chapman, Miſs Sims, and Mrs. H. Johnſton. This piece, we underſtand, had been repreſented at the private theatre in Brandenburgh Houſe; and, as it probably will not obtain an eſtabliſhment at Govent Garden, will not add to the literary character of the Authoreſs.

POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND you a Poem by RICHARD SAVAGE, which is ſo ſcarce as to have eluded the ſearch of the Collector of the Works of that unfortunate genius, and by conſequence does not, as it ought, form a part of that Edition, or of the

Engliſh

Engliſh Poets by Dr. Johnſon. This laſt mentioned Author mentions it in theſe terms: "Soon afterwards, the death of the King furniſhed a general ſubject for a poetical conteſt, in which Mr. Savage engaged, and is allowed to have carried the prize of honour from his competitors; but I know not whether he gained by his performance any other advantage than the increaſe of his reputation; though it muſt certainly have been with further views that he prevailed upon himſelf to attempt a ſpecies of writing, of which all the topics had been long before exhauſted, and which was made at once difficult by the multitudes that had failed in it, and thoſe that had ſucceeded." Your inſertion will oblige

C. D.

A POEM,

Sacred to the Glorious Memory of our late moſt gracious Sovereign Lord King GEORGE I.

Inſcribed to the Right Honourable GEORGE DODINGTON, Eſq. by RICHARD SAVAGE, ſon of the late Earl RIVERS.

LET gaudy mirth, to the blithe carrol-ſong,
In looſe light meaſur'd numbers dance along;
Thou, Muſe, no flow'ry fancies here diſplay,
Nor warble with the chearful lark thy lay.
In the dark cypreſs grove, or moſs-grown cell,
Where dreary ravens haunt, would ſorrow dwell!
Where ghoſts, that ſhun the day, come ſweeping by,
Or fix in melancholy frenzy's eye;
Yet now ſhe turns her flight to ſcenes of ſtate,
Where wealth and grandeur weep the frowns of fate!
Wealth, want, rank, power, here each alike partakes,
As the ſhrub bends, the lofty cedar ſhakes;
To her wide view is no contraction known,
'Tis youth, 'tis age, the cottage, and the throne.
O Exclamation! lend thy ſad relief!
O Dodington! indulge the righteous grief!
Diſtant, I've long beheld, in thee, tranſcend
The poet, patron, patriot, and the friend.
Thou, who muſt live in truth's remoteſt page,
Form'd to delight, and dignify an age;
Whoſe words, whoſe manners, and whoſe mind declare,
Each grace, each moral, and each Muſe are there;
Accept this Po'ſy, void of venal aim,
Made ſacred by thy Royal Maſter's name.
But why, O Muſe! are ſongful hours thy choice?
Loſt is the life, whoſe glory lifts thy voice!
George is no more! As at the doomful ſound
Of the laſt trump, all nature feels the wound!
Each private, each diſtinguiſh'd virtue bleeds!
And what but lamentation long ſucceeds?
Where wilt thou then for apt alluſions fly?
What eloquence can throbbing grief ſupply?
Late, golden pleaſures urg'd their ſhining way,
With George they flouriſh'd, and with George decay!
Now duſky woes o'er varied ſcenes extend,
Groans riſe! Rocks echo! and chill damps deſcend!
Grief ſtrikes my view with ever-weeping eyes,
At her wan look, each lively fancy dies.
In fear, in hope, dull reſt, or ruffling ſtorms,
Thus woe beſets us, tho' in various forms!
That dire event of youth's ungovern'd rage!
That dear-bought knowledge to declining age!
In want, in ſcorn, it haunts an humble ſtate,
'Tis care, 'tis envy, to perplex the great!
A kingdom's curſe, it in diſſention brings;
Or heavier falls, when falls the beſt of Kings!
Worth it exalts, when aiming to debaſe;
'Tis virtue's triumph, or 'tis guilt's diſgrace!
It humbles life, yet dignifies our end;
Reflection's torment, yet reflection's friend!
Then let the muſe her meaning notes reſume,
And pay due ſorrows to the hallow'd tomb.
Was there a glory, yet to greatneſs known,
That not in Brunſwick's ſoul ſuperior ſhone?
Ill fare the man, who, rob'd in purple pride,
To wounded worth has no relief apply'd!
Benevolence makes pow'r to prudence dear,
When pity weeps, what pearl excels the tear?
When not one virtue glows to bleſs mankind,
When pride's cold influence petrifies the mind;
Let the Prince blaze with gems!—in wiſdom's view,
An emblem of the rock, where once they grew!
Yet ſprings guſh out, to prove ev'n rocks can flow
In rills refreſhful to the vales below,
Why has he pow'r, and why no heart to chear,
Unſeeing eyes, and ears that will not hear?
Swift, as his bliſs, ſhall his light name decay,
Who, ſelf-indulgent, ſports his hours away!
But, oh!——what love, what honour ſhall he claim,
Whoſe joy is bounty, and whoſe gift is fame?

He (truly Great!) his useful pow'r refines,
By him discover'd worth exalted shines;
Exalted worth, th' enlivening act, repeats,
And draws new virtues from obscure retreats:
He, as the first, creative influence, prais'd,
Smiles o'er the beings, which his bounty rais'd.
Such, Dodington, thy Royal Master shin'd,
Such thou, thy image of thy Monarch's mind.
Nations were balanc'd by his guardian skill,
Like the pois'd planets by th' all powerful will.
Mark the Swede succour'd! mark the aspiring CZAR!
Check'd are his hopes, and shun'd the naval war,
By George the Austrian eagle learns to tower,
While the proud Turk shakes, conscious of her power;
But when her menace braves our envied shore,
She trembles at the British lion's roar;
Trembles, tho' aided by the force of Spain,
And India's wealth!—'gainst Brunswick, all, how vain?
He bade thy honour, Albion, foremost shine!
His was the care, unmeasur'd bliss was thine!
Yet oft against his virtue faction rose!
An angel, if thy monarch, would have foes.
Come charity, first born of virtue's line!
Come meek-ey'd mercy, from the seat divine!
Pure temp'rance, mistress of a tranquil mind,
By whom each sensual passion stands confin'd!
Fix'd fortitude, from whom fierce peril flies!
By whom (O soul of action!) empires rise!
Fair justice, author of a godlike reign!
Peace, plenty, liberty adorn thy train!
Lov'd prudence! queen of virtues! blissful dame!
Parent, and guide of each illustrious aim!
From whose firm step confusion turns in flight,
That shapeless spawn of anarchy and night!
From whom kind harmony deduc'd her race,
Then order, all in one united grace!
And thou religion! truest, heav'nly friend!
Whom these alone establish, these defend!
Assemble to the wailing muse's call!
Weep o'er the clay-cold breast, that held you all!
O death, rouze all those terrors to thy aid,
Weak fear, or wisest valour would evade!
Whether foul pestilence in dire array,
Red war, or pale-ey'd famine point your way,
What can you more than kingdoms overthrow?
What aim'd you less, when Brunswick felt the blow?
But mark!—Augustus, still above thy rage,
Steps forth to give a second golden age.
Ye great Plantagenets! distinguish'd race!
One greater meets you on celestial space.
And thou, Nassau, the fairest noblest name!
Ev'n mid the blest, superior still thy flame!
Behold an equal now!—how dear th' embrace!
Oh, fly!—present him at the throne of grace!
'Tis done!—he's crown'd with a resplendent joy,
Which care shall never dim, nor time destroy.
See!—from yon golden cloud, amidst a band
Of angel-pow'rs, once patriots of the land,
Soft leaning o'er Britannia's weeping isle,
And shedding sweet, a fond, paternal smile;
Pointing, the visionary seraph cries,
Suspend thy tears! behold a Sov'reign rise,
Thy second George! whose reign shall soon disclose
All that mine gave, and heav'n, in grace bestows.
He said,—again, with majesty refin'd,
Up-wing'd to realms of bliss, th' ætherial mind.

ODE
TO
THE GERMAN DRAMA.

I.

DAUGHTER of Night, chaotic Queen!
Thou fruitful source of modern lays;
Whose subtle plot, and tedious scene
The monarch spurn, the robber raise—
Bound in thy necromantic spell,
The audience taste the joys of hell;
And Britain's sons indignant groan
With pangs unfelt before at crimes before unknown.

II.

When first, to make the nations stare,
Folly her painted mask display'd,
Schiller sublimely mad was there,
And Kotz'bue lent his mighty aid—
Gigantic pair! their lofty soul,
Disdaining reason's weak controul,
On changeful Britain sped the blow,
Who, thoughtless of her own, embrac'd fictitious woe.

III.

Aw'd by thy scowl tremendous, fly
Fair Comedy's theatric brood;
Light satire, wit, and harmless joy,
And leave us, dungeons, chains, and blood;

Swift they diſperſe, and with them go
Mild Otway, ſentimental Rowe,
Congreve averts th' indignant eye,
And Shakſpeare mourns to view th' exotic prodigy.

IV.

Ruffians in regal mantle dight,
Maidens immers'd in thought profound,
Spectres that haunt the ſhades of night,
And ſpread a waſte of ruin round:
Theſe form thy never varying theme,
While buried in thy Stygian ſtream,
Religion mourns her waſted fires,
And Hymen's ſacred torch low hiſſes and expires.

V.

O mildly o'er the Britiſh ſtage,
Great Anarch, ſpread thy ſable wings;
Not fired with all the frantic rage,
With which thou hurl'ſt thy darts at kings,
(As thou in native garb art ſeen)
With ſcatter'd treſſes, haggard mien,
Sepulchral chains, and hideous cry,
By Deſpot arts immur'd in ghaſtly poverty.

VI.

In ſpecious form, dread Queen, appear,
Let falſehood fill the dreary waſte,
Thy democratic rant be here,
To fire the brain, corrupt the taſte.
The fair, by vicious love miſled,
Teach me to cheriſh, and to wed,
To low-born arrogance to bend,
Eſtabliſh'd order ſpurn, and call each outcaſt friend. S.

TO THE BLACKBIRD.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

ALL hail, lovely ſongſter! ſweet Muſe of the Grove!
With plumage ſo jetty, and golden bill, hail!
With pleaſure I hear thy ſoft numbers of love,
From the green budding hazle-buſh, float on the gale.
Thy melodious inflexions the peaſants delight,
As they wander, inhaling the ſweets of the morn,
Where the ſteep purple woodlands the lover invite,
To breathe his warm vows 'neath the thick blooming thorn.
O! ne'er in thoſe ſhades may the clarion of war,
Nor diſcord domeſtic, or faction be found,
The tenants of nature with tumults to ſcare,
And ſpread deſolation and horror around!
But, as oft in its morn, ſo in life's ſilent eve,
Secure may I wander, to hear thy ſoft ſtrain;
And all my full heart in warm gratitude give
To Him whoſe protection it ne'er ſought in vain!

E. I. Houſe, March 30, 1799.

SONNET TO SPRING.

ONCE more, ſweet Spring! to earth a welcome gueſt,
Thy rural beauties meet my raviſh'd eyes,
Cloath'd in thy mantle of luxuriant dyes;
Once more thy bowers, ſweet Nymph, in pride are dreſt,
Once more I view thee robe the leafleſs trees,
Fair queen of beauty, with thy hues ſo green,
Whilſt genial zephyr wakes the balmy breeze,
And loads with fragrance all thy breathing ſcene;
Whilſt ſcatter'd down yon hawthorn dale profuſe,
Or hedge-row's bank, yon tufted woods' green ſide
In one wide bluſh of ſweetly-mingling hues,
Thy flowers, O Nymph, in nature's vernal pride,
O'er moſs-grown heaths and vales and mountains drear,
Deck with rich tints the youthful ſmiling year.

T. ENORT.

Written 16th April, 1799.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

BY THOMAS ENORT.

I.

NOW fairy twilight ſlowly ſteals
With ſhadowy tints acroſs the ſky;
Whilſt radiant Sol his viſage ſcreens
Beneath yon clouds of purple dye.

II.

Now Luna mounts her ſilver chair,
And robes with light the hills and plains,
"I roam abroad the midnight air,"
And liſt the love lorn minſtrel's ſtrains.

III.

Embower'd within yon green alcove,
Which ſpring with flow'ry wreaths has dreſt,
Hark! Philomel throughout the grove
Now pours the ſorrows of her breaſt.

Along

IV.

Along the mournful breeze of night
Its warbling cadence loves to dwell,
Whilſt echo, fainting with delight,
Slow anſwers from her light-air'd ſhell.

V.

In quivering raptures now more high,
More tun'd to grief with accents flow;
Whilſt zephyr wakes his ſoftett ſigh,
She bids her heavieſt ſorrows flow.

VI.

As to each hope and comfort dead,
Some mate the cauſe or pilier'd neſt,
Beneath her wing ſhe droops her head,
And plucks the down from off her breaſt.

VII.

Succeſſive thus in twilight's ſhade,
When every ſongſter's voice is mute;
The love-lorn poet of the glade
To ſilence pleads her mournful ſuit.

Written at the Buſh Inn, Farnham, Surry, March 22, 1799.

PROSERPINE FRIGATE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THAT SHIP, IN A LETTER ADDRESSED BY CAPTAIN WALLIS, TO VICE-ADMIRAL DICKSON, DATED NEWARK ISLAND, FEB. 18 1799.

(COPY.)

SIR, Newark Iſland, Feb. 18, 1799.

IT is with infinite concern I am to inform you of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Proſerpine late under my command, in the river Elbe, on Friday morning the 1ſt inſt. having ſailed from Yarmouth the preceding Monday, at noon, in compliance with the order you were pleaſed to give me. Nothing materiſl happened from that time until Wedneſday morning following, when being cloſe in with Heligoland, I made a ſignal for a pilot, which I very ſoon got on board — it being a fine day, with the wind at N. N. E. we proceeded for the Red Buoy, where we anchored for the night—here we found that the Buoys had been taken up, and a conſultation, in the preſence of Mr. Grenville, took place with the Heligoland Pilot and the two belonging to the ſhip, who profeſſed a thorough knowledge of the river, as to the practicability of getting up the river without the buoys: they all agreed there was not the ſmalleſt danger or fear of our getting to Cuxhaven, if I would only proceed on between half ebb and half flood; that in that caſe they would ſee the ſands, and that they knew their marks perfectly well; in the morning we got under weigh, having a very fine day, with a ſmall breeze, at N. N. E. and proceeded up the river, the Prince of Wales packet, who kept company with us from Yarmouth, ſtanding on a-head of us. In the afternoon, about four o'clock, being within four miles of Cuxhaven, it began to ſnow, and came on very thick, which obliged us to anchor; at this time we ſaw but little ice in the river. At nine P. M. the wind ſhifted to E. by S. and blew the moſt dreadful ſnow ſtorm that can be imagined, and which brought down ſuch torrents of heavy ice on us with the ebb, that, with all hands on deck, it was with the greateſt difficulty, and uſing every precaution to prevent the cables being cut, that we preſerved our ſtation till the morning; at eight o'clock, the flood tide having nearly carried the ice up, which left an opening a-head, and ſeeing the river all blocked up above us, with the packet on ſhore, and no poſſibility of either landing Mr. Grenville, or proceeding higher up, there was no time to be loſt in making our retreat out of the Elne: I accordingly got under weigh, and ſtood out to endeavour to make a landing on ſome part of the coaſt of Jutland, which Mr. Grenville informed me, from the importance of the ſervice we were on, was abſolutely neceſſary, if poſſible, to effect—but unfortunately, after the pilots had informed me that we were clear off all the ſands, the ſhip ſtruck at half paſt nine, on nearly the extremity of the ſand ſtretching out from this iſland; it blowing a heavy gale of wind ſhe went on with great force, though we had no ſail ſet but the fore-top-maſt ſtay-ſail; there were but ten feet water under the keel. I immediately hoiſted out the boats with an intention of carrying out an anchor, but being high water, the ice returned on us ſo ſoon, that it was found impracticable: the ice-boats were hoiſted in again, and all hands turned to, to ſhore the ſhip, and heel her towards the Bank, to prevent her from falling into the ſtream, which would have been ſudden deſtruction to all of us—in this we ſucceeded, for as the tide ebbed away, ſhe took to the Bank; the firſt run of the tide brought down ſuch heavy ice on us, which immediately carried away our ſhores, tore all the copper from the larboard quarter, cut the rudder in two, the lower part of which lay on the ice under the

counter,

counter, notwithſtanding which I did not give up the hope of getting the ſhip off the next high water: her guns and ſtores were thrown overboard, in order to lighten her for that purpoſe, all of which were borne by the ice, which will give you ſome idea of the thickneſs of it. At ten o'clock on Friday night, it being high water, the heavy gale at S. E. kept out the tide to that degree, that we had three feet water leſs than when we got on, which put an end to all our hopes: for on the return of the ebb, and during the whole of it, it is impoſſible to deſcribe to you the dreadful ſtate we were in, expecting every moment to be torn in pieces by the ice, the extreme cold weather, the darkneſs of the night, and the heavy ſnow ſtorm, altogether made one of the moſt diſtreſſing and deplorable ſituations that a ſet of unfortunate people were ever placed in.—On Saturday morning the gale increaſed to an uncommon degree, the ice was up to the cabin windows, the ſtern poſt broke in two, and the ſhip otherwiſe much damaged; it was propoſed by Mr. Grenville, the Gentlemen, and Officers, to try to get over the ice to this place, which was the only means left to ſave the lives of the ſhip's company, and that ſtaying on board any longer was uſeleſs, and might be attended with the moſt dreadful conſequences: although the propoſal ſeemed to me a very dangerous one, and little likelihood of its ſucceſs from the thickneſs of the weather, the extreme cold, our total ignorance of the way, and many other reaſons, yet as it was the general wiſh, and the ſhip inevitably loſt, I agreed to quitting her. At half paſt one o'clock, it being the laſt quarter's ebb, the ſhip's company commenced their march on the ice in ſub-diviſions, attended by their reſpective officers, in ſuch good order as will ever reflect the higheſt honour on them. At three o'clock P. M. having ſeen every perſon out of the ſhip, I followed, accompanied by Lieut. Ridley, of Marines; and at half paſt ſix o'clock, P. M. after a journey of ſix miles, in the ſevereſt weather that was ever ſeen, over high flakes of ice, and ſometimes up to our middle in ſnow and water, we arrived at this place, where I had the ſatisfaction of finding Mr. Grenville, and every perſon, in ſafety, except the perſons named in the margin*, who were frozen to death on their paſſage hither: a few others had their legs and fingers frozen, but I am happy to inform you that they are in a fair way of doing well. To all bountiful Providence do I attribute this miraculous eſcape, nor can we ever ſufficiently praiſe the Almighty for his care and deliverance of ſo many of us.

From the time of our arrival here until the Tueſday night following, the ſtorm laſted without the leaſt intermiſſion. On Wedneſday morning the 6th the ſcarcity of proviſions, and the weather being more moderate, made it neceſſary to ſend part of the ſhip's company to Cuxhaven, ſome of the inhabitants having undertaken to go as guides. Mr. Grenville's great anxiety and zeal to get on, urged the proſecution of this plan as ſoon as poſſible; therefore, at eight o'clock, the tide ſuiting, Lieut. John Wright, my Firſt Lieutenant, and one half of the Officers and men, with Mr. Grenville, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Fiſher (Secretary of the Embaſſy), the three Meſſengers (Meſſrs. Shaw, Detry, and Maſon), with ſervants, guides, &c. ſet off, and providentially arrived at one o'clock at Cuxhaven, after a paſſage as dangerous and difficult to encounter with as that which they experienced on their journey from the ſhip here. The remainder of my ſhip's company I kept, in hopes of ſaving the ſhip's ſtores, ſhould there be any poſſibility of doing ſo. On Friday the 8th, Mr. Anthony, the Maſter, volunteered with a party of men to go on board the ſhip, to endeavour to bring on ſhore ſome bread, which article we were much in want of, as well as to aſcertain exactly her ſituation; they effected with great difficulty their purpoſe, and on their return, Mr. Anthony made the following report, viz. that the ſhip had ſeven feet and a half of water in her, laying off on her beam ends; that ſhe appeared to be broken aſunder, the quarter deck ſeparated from the gangway ſix feet, and apparently only kept together by the vaſt quantity of ice about her. From this account it was agreed to have no more communication with her; but on Sunday morning the 10th, on enquiry, I found that the clearneſs of the day had induced Mr. Anthony to ſet off again for the ſhip, and that Mr. Kent, the Surgeon; Mr. William Johnſon Bowes, Midſhipman;

* Seamen—Wm. Brown, Pedro Shander, George Hedges, John Peter Walſtrom, Richard Broughton, John Sinclair, Thomas Kelly, John Oddir (boy)
Marines—Charles Campbell, John Serjeant, Patrick Bonn, Arthur Wearing, one woman and her child.

Mr.

Mr. William Tait, Boatſwain; William Fox and Andrew Angrain, Seamen, had accompanied him: they got on board, and unfortunately neglected, until too late in the tide, to return, which left them no alternative but that of remaining on board till the next day. About ten o'clock at night, the wind came on at S. S. E. and blew a moſt violent ſtorm; the tide, though at the neap, roſe to an uncommon height; the ice got in motion, the velocity of which ſwept the wreck to deſtruction, for in the morning not a veſtige of her was to be ſeen, and with it, I am miſerably afraid, went the above unfortunate Officers and men; and if ſo, their loſs will be a great one to the ſervice, as in their different departments they were a great acquiſition to it: the only hope I have is, that that Providence which has ſo bountifully aſſiſted us in our recent dangers and difficulties, may be extended towards them, ſo as to preſerve their lives, by means of the boat or otherwiſe; but I am ſorry to ſay, that my hopes are not founded on the moſt diſtant degree of human probability. This melancholy accident happening ſo unexpectedly, added to my other misfortunes, has given ſo ſevere a ſhock to my health and ſpirits, as to prevent me hitherto undertaking the journey to Cuxhaven, where the ſurviving ſhip's company now are, except a few who are here with me, and with whom I ſhall ſet out as ſoon as we are able. I have given the neceſſary directions for Officers and men embarking on board the different packets and the Rover lugger now at Cuxhaven, and I am in great hopes they will be able to take us all to England as ſoon as the navigation of the Elbe will admit of it. —Before I finiſh this melancholy narrative, it is my duty to acquaint you, that in no inſtance have Britiſh ſeamen conducted themſelves with more propriety, manly fortitude, and attention to diſcipline, than the Officers and men under my command before and ſince our unfortunate accident. The inhabitants of this Iſland are ſo ſatisfied with their behaviour, that in a letter to me they returned them their univerſal thanks; and I am likewiſe to obſerve to you, Sir, that in ſupport of this diſcipline I have been well aſſiſted by Lieutenants Wright and Perry, and Lieut. Ridley, of the Marines, who merit my warmeſt acknowledgments. I am to requeſt, Sir, you will be pleaſed to repreſent their conduct to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to whoſe countenance and protection I humbly beg leave to recommend them.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) JS. WALLIS.

Cuxhaven, Feb 23, 1799.

P. S. It is with great pleaſure I inform you, that on my arrival at Cuxhaven this morning, with the remainder of my ſhip's company, from Newark Iſland, I found that Mr. Anthony, the Maſter, with the Surgeon and Boatſwain, had arrived here the preceding night. The account Mr. Anthony gives (the packet's being in a momentary expectation of ſailing) will not afford me an opportunity of ſaying more, than that the ice which had adhered to the ſhip, and ſurrounded her in ſuch a heavy body, after ſhe had floated in the manner I have before deſcribed on the 11th inſt. ſupported her without quitting her, it freezing very hard for ſome days, till at length the wreck was caſt on ſhore on the Iſland of Baltrum, from which providentially they all made their eſcape; and I ſhall beg leave to refer you to Lieut. Wright (the bearer of this) who is very able to give you any further information, whom I ſhall follow to England as ſoon as I have made the neceſſary arrangements here, which I hope will be by next Thurſday.

(Signed) JS. WALLIS.

A liſt of men's names who were very badly froſt-bitten in their hands and feet, on their paſſage from the ſhip to Newark Iſland.

William Williams, Refel M'Cades, Alexander Kennedy, Samuel Turner, Stephen Aſgill, and Hendrick Meinert.

March 26, 1799.—A Court Martial was held on board his Majeſty's ſhip Ganges, in Yarmouth Roads, on Capt. Wallis, his officers, and ſhip's company, for the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Proſerpine. After the ſentence was read, which ſet forth, that the conduct of Captain Wallis, his officers, and ſhip's company, was in every degree highly meritorious, and all honourably acquitted, the Preſident made the following ſpeech to the crew, by order of the Court:

"Seamen of the Proſerpine,

"Your conduct has been ſuch as to merit the thanks of this Court with that of your Country; and I truſt that the example ſhewn by you, of good order and obedience to command, in times of great difficulty and danger, will be held forth as worthy of imitation by all the ſeamen of his Majeſty's fleet."

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(*Continued from* Page 204.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

A NUMBER of Bills were received, chiefly private, from the Houſe of Commons, which were reſpectively read a firſt time.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

The Exchequer Loan Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were brought up from the Houſe of Commons, and read a firſt time, as were ſeveral private Bills.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

The various Bills before the Houſe were forwarded through their reſpective ſtages.

Two private Bills were brought up from the Houſe of Commons and read a firſt time.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Exchequer Loan Bill, and to ſeveral other private Bills.

The Mutiny Bill was brought up from the Houſe of Commons, and read a firſt time.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

The various Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

The ſeveral Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages: theſe were chiefly private Bills, the public ones paſſed through Committees.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Several private Bills, and the Engliſh Promiſſory Note Amending Bill were brought up from the Houſe of Commons, which were ſeverally read a firſt time.

Lord Grenville moved, that their Lordſhips be ſummoned for Tueſday next, when he ſhould move that the various papers before the Houſe relative to the ſtate of Ireland be taken into conſideration.

Lord Holland expreſſed his regret at the intended revival of a ſubject which he thought at leaſt for the preſent would be ſuffered to reſt. He deprecated it as tending to alienate that ſmall party in Ireland which ſtill wiſhed well to the connexion between the two countries.

Lord Grenville obſerved, that the preſent obviouſly was not the time for diſcuſſing the ſubject: however he felt it his duty to expreſs his conviction that the meaſure in queſtion was abſolutely neceſſary to the moſt eſſential intereſts of the Empire at large, of England and of Ireland in particular.

The queſtion was then put, and their Lordſhips were ordered to be ſummoned on Tueſday next.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

The Partridge Shooting Bill and two private Bills were preſented from the Houſe of Commons, and ſeverally read a firſt time.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Steele, attended by ſeveral Members, brought up from the Houſe of Commons the Bills to enable his Majeſty to ſettle certain Annuities, in the manner therein mentioned, upon their Royal Highneſſes the Princes Edward and Erneſt, and upon the Princeſs Amelia.

Theſe Bills were forthwith ſeverally read a firſt and ſecond time, and immediately referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe; which having been gone through, the Reports were received, and the Bills ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Their Lordſhips advanced the Bills on the table in their reſpective ſtages, agreed to the Princes' Annuity Bill, and to that for granting 60001. per annum to Princeſs Amelia, and to ſeveral private Bills.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

The Houſe in a Committee on the Engliſh Small Note Bill, Lord Auckland introduced an amendment, that the Act ſhould be in force only till the 25th of May, which was agreed to.

The

The Income Bill, after a few obſervations from the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Auckland, went through its reſpective ſtages, ſave that of a third reading, which was ordered for to-morrow.

Lord Grenville then roſe, and in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, abounding with much argument, and which occupied the attention of their Lordſhips nearly four hours, ſtated in general and particular terms the neceſſity and utility of a Legiſlative and Incorporated Union between this Country and Ireland. He adverted to the Reſolutions adopted by the Commons, and in an Addreſs, compriſing not merely the political or relative hiſtory of Ireland and Great Britain, he took a moſt extenſive view of their intereſts and concerns, as mutually and reciprocally connected with each other, and from the whole of an elaborate and complicated maſs of ingenious diſquiſition, ultimately concluded, that the ſalvation of that country, and the happineſs of Great Britain, depended upon the adoption of a Legiſlative Union. After apologizing to the Houſe for having engroſſed ſo much of its time in going over theſe topics, Lord Grenville ſaid, he ſhould move that the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons be read *pro forma*: he ſhould then move, that the Houſe do agree with the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons; after which he purpoſed to move, that theſe Reſolutions be laid before his Majeſty, in the form of a joint Addreſs from both Houſes, with an humble requeſt that his Majeſty would lay them before the Parliament of Ireland, at what time to his Majeſty ſhould ſeem moſt proper. Lord Grenville then moved that the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, which had been laid before the Houſe, be read.

Lord Fitzwilliam oppoſed this motion, and in a ſtrain of forcible reaſoning contended, that the meaſure of an Union was at all times unneceſſary, but at preſent impolitic and dangerous. He adverted to the high ſituation he lately held in that kingdom, and aſſerted, that all the miſchiefs that have ſince occurred there, aroſe not from any defect in the Iriſh Conſtitution, but in its debaſement and perverſion.

Lord Camden defended the meaſures of the Executive Government in Ireland during his adminiſtration, and anſwered Lord Fitzwilliam with force and effect.

Several other noble Lords ſpoke, when the queſtion was put upon Lord Grenville's motion, which was agreed to without a diviſion.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

The Income Bill and the Land Tax Redemption Bill were read a third time and paſſed.

The Engliſh and Scotch Small Note Bills were received, and each ſeverally read a firſt and ſecond time.

The Volunteer Exemption Bill, to which ſome additions and alterations had been made, was received from the Commons, who approved of the ſame.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Income Bill, the Princes' Annuity Bill, to the Princeſs Amelia's Bill, and to a vaſt number of public and private Bills.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

MR. Dundas preſented a Bill, which was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday next, for extending the time for Volunteers to take the ſeveral advantages ariſing from an Act of this Seſſion to claim exemptions from ſervices in the Militia.

He alſo preſented another Bill for the reduction of the Supplementary Militia, as well as a third Bill for the reduction alſo, as well as the future regulation, of the Proviſional Cavalry; both of which were read a firſt time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a ſecond time on Monday next.

Mr. Pitt moved that the ſum of three millions be granted to his Majeſty by way of loan upon Exchequer Bills; which being carried, he merely obſerved that this was but to anſwer temporary circumſtances, till the final Loan ſhould be adjuſted, inſtalments of which ſhould diſcharge it.

The Houſe being reaſſumed, he then moved for leave to bring in a Bill, which, being of courſe obtained, he preſented, for extending the time for perſons to make their aſſeſſments under the Income Act for 14 days longer.

Mr. Simeon preſented a Bill for conſtituting Aſſiſtant Overſeers of the Poor for the different pariſhes. It was read a firſt time.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, when the Houſe agreed to the Reſolution of granting to his Majeſty a loan of three millions, by the iſſuing of Exchequer Bills to that amount; and a Bill was ordered accordingly.

On the motion of Mr. Roſe, the Bill for extending the time for perſons to make returns of their ſeveral ſtatements or aſſeſſments under the Income Act, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Mr. Windham moved the commitment of the Marine Mutiny Bill. He then introduced a clauſe, impowering his Majeſty, when deemed expedient, to authorize the impreſſing of carriages for the conveyance of troops, and for reimburſing the owners. Being aſked by Colonel Wood, what kind of carriages were meant? He anſwered, "all kinds of carriages, of all perſons." The Report was ordered to be brought up.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

The Report of the Marine Mutiny Bill was received, and ordered to be engroſſed.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

The Bill for the better Regulation of Partridge Shooting was read a firſt and ſecond time.

The Exchequer Loan Bill went through a Committee, and the Bill for extending the Return of Aſſeſſments under the Income Act, was appointed to be committed on Monday.

Mr. Simeon's Bill for making additional Pariſh Overſeers was read a ſecond time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Meſſage from the King to the following purport:

"G. R.

"His Majeſty thinks it right to acquaint this Houſe, that being deſirous of making a proviſion for his ſons Prince Edward and Prince Erneſt Auguſtus, and the monies ariſing from the Civil Liſt not being capable of the ſame; and being alſo deſirous of making like proviſion and eſtabliſhment for the Princeſs Amelia, which his hereditary revenue cannot afford, ſignifies the ſame to his faithful Commons, and relies upon their ſupport for the ſaid ſeveral purpoſes."

The Meſſage being read, Mr. Pitt moved that it be taken into conſideration on Monday next.—Agreed to.

Mr. Wilberforce having moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, the Houſe divided, for the queſtion 54; againſt it 84; the motion was conſequently loſt by a majority of 30.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

The Exchequer Loan Bill was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

The Engliſh Small Note Bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed.

The Houſe in a Committee on the Bill for prohibiting the trading for Slaves on the Northern coaſt of Africa, leave was given, on the motion of Mr. Thornton, to bring in the ſame, after a few obſervations from Mr. Sewel, who pledged himſelf to oppoſe it in ſome future ſtage.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr. Secretary Dundas roſe for the purpoſe of moving the Order of the Day, for the Houſe to reſolve into a Committee on the Volunteer Corps Exemption Bill. He proceeded to enumerate the advantage derived to the country from the zeal and loyalty of the Volunteer Aſſociations. He ſaid, at preſent there were 6000 cavalry and 35,000 infantry, who did not avail themſelves of the exemptions of the Bill, and who were ſtill liable to be ballotted for in the Supplementary Militia. He therefore wiſhed, in conſideration of their meritorious zeal and activity, to extend the exemption of the Bill to all thoſe who were muſtered within a certain period. The Order of the Day was then diſcharged by his motion, and leave was given to bring in his Bill.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

The Engliſh Small Note Bill was read, and ordered for a Committee.

Mr. Dundas brought in a Bill, which was read a firſt time, and ordered for a ſecond reading, for exempting Volunteers from ſerving in the Militia.

The Bill for permitting veſſels ſailing from Newfoundland to proceed to ſea without convoy, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

The Houſe having gone into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Pitt moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a ſum not exceeding 12,000l. yearly, out of the Conſolidated Fund, be granted to his Majeſty for the ſupport and maintenance of his Royal Son Prince Edward."

A diviſion took place; for the motion 83; againſt it 4; majority 79.

The Reſolution was then carried, as was that regarding Prince Erneſt.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

The Order of the Day being read, and the queſtion being put, that the Report of the Committee for granting Princes Edward and Erneſt an annuity of twelve thouſand pounds each, be brought up,

Mr. Abbott aſſured the Houſe, from his particular knowledge of the Civil Liſt, it could not bear any additional charge, and therefore he agreed to the propriety of making this proviſion for the ſons of his Majeſty out of the Conſolidated Fund. He then ſtated particularly why, in the preſent inſtance, the Nation ſhould give them ſuch maintenance and ſupport, becauſe in the agreement which exchanged the Hereditary Revenue for the Civil Liſt, by which the Royal Family actually *loſt* 2,300,000l. and the people *gained*, as far back as the year 1777, no leſs than upwards of 1,000,000l.

Mr. Tierney ſaid, he thought it a moſt extraordinary kind of argument advanced by the laſt Hon. Member, "that becauſe the People were gainers, the Sovereign therefore was a loſer." But the fact was exactly this: The Monarch, by the poſſeſſion of a *certain* income, had the means within himſelf of confining his expenditure accordingly; whereas the uncertainty attendant on the caſual Hereditary Revenue muſt have eternally perplexed and confuſed that expenditure, ſo as to render the very maintenance of his family precarious.

The Report was then brought up, and the Reſolutions agreed to, granting to Princes Edward and Erneſt an annuity out of the Conſolidated Fund of 12,000l. each.

Mr. Pitt ſtated, that 30,000l. was allowed his Majeſty out of the Hereditary Revenue for the ſupport of the five Princeſſes in the year 1782, before the Princeſs Amelia was born, conſequently no proviſion was made for that Princeſs. The Meſſage being then read for requiring a proviſion for her, Mr. Pitt moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to enable his Majeſty to provide out of the 30,000l. from the Hereditary Revenue for the Princeſs Amelia. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

The Bill for prohibiting the iſſue of Small Notes by Country Bankers after the 21ſt inſtant, was read a third time, and paſſed.

The Houſe in a Committee on the Income Bill, Mr. Pitt introduced a clauſe empowering perſons to ſend their ſtatements ſealed to the Aſſeſſor, whereby the Commiſſioners only would have an opportunity of knowing their contents; and another clauſe for extending the returns to Aſſeſſors till this day fortnight.

Mr. James Pulteney was of opinion the Collector ought to be ſworn to ſecrecy.

Mr. Pitt replied, and moved that theſe clauſes ſhould be conſidered on Wedneſday, printed, and reported on Friday.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

The Bills for granting the Princes Edward and Erneſt an annuity of 12,000l, each out of the Conſolidated Fund, were read a firſt time, as was that for allowing the Princeſs Amelia the ſum of 6000l. annually out of the Hereditary Revenue.

The Houſe in a Committee on the Bill for regulating the periods for Partridge Shooting, a motion was made to prevent treſpaſſing in ſtanding corn; when the Houſe divided, ayes 57; noes 17; majority 40.

INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. Dundas moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve into a Committee on the State of the Finances of India; which being done accordingly, Mr. Dundas ſaid, that he ſtood at preſent under circumſtances of a peculiar nature. He had now, in 1799, to addreſs the Committee on the ſubject of the India Finances, though unprovided with all the neceſſary accounts for the year 1797-8. It had been his practice to ſtate to that Committee the eſtimates annually given of the expenditure and revenue of the ſeveral Preſidencies, and to ſhew how far thoſe eſtimates had been realized. He ſhould now lay before the Committee the general reſult of thoſe eſtimates, and the average of the three laſt years. But as in a few weeks he hoped to be enabled to enter more particularly into the details, he ſhould merely give the general reſult of the figures, unaccompanied by much obſervation, though he was ready to anſwer to any queſtion which might be propoſed. It was neceſſary that he ſhould now move the Reſolutions, as uſual, in order that no chaſm may appear in the Hiſtory of the Finances of India, as recorded on the Journals of that Houſe; and that the public may know with what ſucceſs the affairs of our Aſiatic Settlements had been adminiſtered. The Hon. Member then proceeded to enter at length into the details of the India and Home Accounts, the Debts of the Preſidencies, ſeparately and aggregately, and the ſurplus of revenue, as applicable

to

to the payment of thoſe debts, of which the following is a General View:

Reſult of the Year 1796-7 collectively.

Revenues.—		
Bengal,	£. 5,703,906	
Madras,	1,996,328	
Bombay,	315,937	
		£. 8,016,171
Charges.—		
Bengal,	3,862,942	
Madras,	2,408,492	
Bombay,	841,825	
		7,113,256
Net Revenue of the three Preſidencies,		902,912
Deduct Supplies to Bencoolen, &c.		101,190
Remainder,		£. 801,722
Deduct further—Intereſt paid on the Debts:		
Bengal,	352,325	
Madras,	37,040	
Bombay,	37,482	
		£. 426,817
Net Surplus from the Territorial Revenues,		374,875
Add Amount Sales of Imports, Certificates, &c.		381,938
Amount applicable to purchaſe of Inveſtments, Payment of Commercial Charges, &c.		756,813
Amount actually advanced for the Purchaſe of Inveſtments, Payment of Commercial Charges, and in aid of China Inveſtments		
At Bengal,	1,202,394	
Madras,	642,048	
Bombay,	286,913	
Bencoolen,	18,183	
		2,149,538
Exceeds Amount applicable from Revenues, as above,		1,392,725
Cargoes invoiced to Europe in 1796-7, with Charges,		1,877,432

Reſult of Eſtimates, 1797-8, collectively.

Revenues.—		
Bengal,	5,743,848	
Madras,	2,334,676	
Bombay,	319,101	
		8,397,625
Charges.—		
Bengal,	3,893,991	
Madras,	2,482,838	
Bombay,	844,050	
		7,220,879
Net eſtimated Revenue of the three Preſidencies,		1,176,746
Deduct Supplies to Bencoolen, &c.		85,840
Remainder		£. 1,090,906
Deduct further—Intereſt on the Debts,		576,775
		514,131
Add, Eſtimated Amount Sales of Imports and Certificates, &c.		500,336
Amount eſtimated to be applicable in 1797-8 to the Purchaſe of Inveſtments, Payment of Commercial Charges, &c.		£. 1,014,467

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Amount ſtated laſt Year	7,146,084
Amount this Year	9,294,539
Increaſe	£. 2,148,455
Debts transferred in the Year	544,402

DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.

Amount laſt Year	5,590,142
Amount this Year	7,479,162
Increaſe of Debt bearing Intereſt	£. 1,889,020
Amount of Intereſt payable by Accounts of laſt Year	419,345
Amount of Intereſt payable by Accounts of this Year	576,775
Increaſe of Intereſt payable annually	£. 157,430

ASSETS IN INDIA.

Conſiſting of Caſh, Goods, &c. laſt Year	8,958,669
Ditto by the preſent Statement	10,531,145
Increaſe of Aſſets	£. 1,572,476
Deduct Increaſe of Aſſets from the above Increaſe of Debts, the State of the Company's Affairs of India is worſe by	£. 575,979

HOME

HOME ACCOUNTS.

Aggregate Amount of Sales		6,053,401
Leſs than laſt year	£.2,198,908	
Difference in Company's Goods alone	1,434,488	
Private Trade more than laſt year	30 746	
Remaining difference in Sale of Dutch Goods.		
Sales of Company's Goods eſtimated at		6,284,282
Actually amounted to		4,718,822
Leſs than eſtimated		£. 1,566,060
Receipts on Sale of Company's Goods eſtimated at		6,555,116
Actually amounted to		5,946,468
Receipt leſs than eſtimated		£. 608,648
Charges and Profit on private Trade eſtimated		196,060
Actually amounted to		115,808
Leſs than Eſtimate		£. 80,192

GENERAL RESULT.

Balance at cloſe of the year 1797-8, expected to be againſt the Company	1,836,320
Actual Balance in conſequence of Iſſue of Bonds, of Aid by Loans, and of ſmaller payments for Freight, &c. than expected, was in favour	540,646
Making the Balance of Caſh better than eſtimated	£. 2,376,966

ESTIMATES 1798-9.

Receipt for Sales of Company's Goods	5,905,927
Reſult after calculating on a payment to the Bank, amounting to £. 800,000, and a large ſum for Freight, without reckoning an increaſe of capital, Iſſue of Bonds or Loans, the Balance againſt the Company on the 1ſt of March 1799, expected to be -	1,318,937
Debts at home in March 1797 -	7,916,459
In March 1798 -	7,284,694
Decreaſe	£. 631,765
Aſſets at home and aſloat on the 1ſt of March 1797	12,476,813
Ditto on the 1ſt of March 1798	13,211,370
Increaſe	£. 734,557
Adding increaſe of Aſſets to the above decreaſe of Debts, the State of Affairs at home appears better	1,366,322

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

Balance at China laſt year in favour,	279,250	
Ditto this year againſt,	718,945	
Difference at China againſt,		998,195
Balance at St. Helena laſt year	58,463	
Ditto this year,	54,248	
Decreaſe at St. Helena, -		4,215
Leſs at China and Saint Helena,		£. 1,002,410

GENERAL COMPARISON OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Increaſe of Debts in India,		2,148,455
Decreaſe of Debts at Home,		631,765
Increaſe of Debts,		1,516,690
Increaſe of Aſſets in India, -	1,572,476	
Increaſe of Aſſets at Home,	734,557	
	2,307,033	
Deduct Balance at China and St. Helena, leſs,	1,002,410	
Net Increaſe of Aſſets,		1,304,623
The Increaſe of Debt, or General State of the Company's Concerns, is, in this view, worſe than at the Cloſe of the laſt Year,		212,067
Add Charges of Four Ships from Bombay, arrived in time for inſertion in the Home Accounts,		201,153
The Total then is,		£. 413,220

The

The Committee, on hearing theſe details, muſt have obſerved that deficiencies had ariſen in ſome of our Settlements, ariſing from the circumſtances of the war in which we were engaged, the reinforcements neceſſarily ſent out from this country, and the expeditions formed againſt the ſettlements of the enemy. They would ſee, however, from the laſt ſtatement, that the affairs of the Company were better on the whole by 413,220l. than they were in the preceding year. He did not, however, mean to give this in an unqualified way; for he muſt obſerve, that there was a diſputed article between the Nabob of Arcot and the Company, which amounted to no leſs than one million ſterling. The Company were truſtees for the creditors of the Nabob, who claimed their inſtalments as uſual during the late war in India. The revenues appropriated for the payment of theſe inſtalments had unavoidably been employed in defraying the expences of that war. If the Company were now to make good this ſum, they would of courſe ſtand in a worſe ſituation by 600,000l. But when he recollected, that ſince the year 1786, at which time the accounts of the Company had been firſt put into a proper train, their capital had been increaſed in no leſs than eleven millions, he could look without any diſmay on this deficiency, or on any ſtagnation which may occur during the preſent war. The Committee would alſo ſee, that there had been a conſiderable increaſe of the debt in India; but the Company were not in a worſe ſituation on this account, as there was an equivalent increaſe in their aſſets at home. He was of opinion that the debt in India had become too unwieldy; and that it was not wiſe in the Company to ſwell their receipts at home by increaſing beyond certain bounds their debt abroad. This was a ſubject on which he ſhould have occaſion to dwell more at large when next he had to enter on this ſubject. He ſhould for the preſent only ſuggeſt, that the Company, though merely a commercial body, were accountable for the Imperial Revenues of India. He felt it to be his duty, as looking to the general intereſts of the Empire, to ſee that the Directors in Leadenhall-ſtreet ſhould make compenſation, either by exporting bullion or otherwiſe, for the increaſed imports which they drew from India. This was the more neceſſary, at a time when the Company, however opulent, felt it beyond their power to import the ſuperflux of Indian wealth to the ports of theſe kingdoms. The ſum remitted annually to Europe from India amounted to no leſs than *five millions*; but of this ſum the means and capital of the Company did not permit them to import more than *two millions*. He could not tamely ſubmit, at a time when this country commanded the commerce of the world, to ſee the remaining three millions imported into other ports in Europe. He was determined to try in ſome ſhape to bring this wealth into the ports of this country, and before the end of the preſent Seſſion he ſhould certainly ſubmit the matter to the ſerious conſideration of that Houſe, and crave their advice as to the beſt means of ſecuring to this country the pre-eminence to which it was entitled. He concluded by moving the firſt of a ſtring of Reſolutions, founded on the preceding ſtatements.

Colonel Wood aſked whether the expences of the Iſland of Ceylon were included amongſt the charges?

Mr. Dundas replied in the negative. The expences were calculated on an average of three years, and the Iſland of Ceylon had not been ſo long in our poſſeſſion.

Colonel Wood expreſſed alſo a deſire to know whether the expences of the expedition ſo fruitleſsly meditated againſt the Manillas were included? He had his doubts reſpecting the ſtatement of five millions of Indian wealth being annually imported into Europe. He wiſhed at all events that the Right Hon. Gentleman would be ſomewhat more explicit with reſpect to the meaſures in his contemplation. What he had already thrown out would be ſufficient to alarm the Eaſt India Proprietors, who looked upon that Right Hon. Gentleman as the ſtrenuous defender of their Chartered Rights. The arrangements in contemplation might be ſtrictly proper, but he wiſhed to be informed whether it was meant to open the trade, or to continue the monopoly enjoyed by the Company?

Mr. Dundas replied, that he had no intention to lay open the trade. He ſhould ſupport the monopoly of the Company in its full extent, and ſee that every rupee ſhould be imported by them into this country, as far as their means would permit. He muſt, however, carry his views ſtill further, and provide that the ſurplus of Indian wealth be brought home

home to this country, either in neutral bottoms, or by any other means which may ſuggeſt themſelves.

Colonel Wood expreſſed himſelf ſatisfied with this explanation.

The Reſolutions were then read, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Upon the clauſe being read for taking away appeals in caſes of contracts for the purchaſe of the Land Tax,

Sir W. Pulteney ſuggeſted, that there were many caſes in which it would be highly unjuſt to take away the right of appeal. If a man, by fraudulent or other means, could get his Land Tax reduced, and conſequently increaſe that of his neighbours, and then ſhould make a contract for the purchaſe of his Land Tax, it would be very unjuſt not to permit thoſe, who had their Tax thus improperly increaſed, to appeal.

The Houſe then divided: for the clauſe 34; againſt it 4; majority 30. The Report was then agreed to.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he ſhould move that the Bill be read a third time to-morrow, as it was very important it ſhould receive the Royal Aſſent before the Holidays. In fact, in many caſes the contracts were ſuſpended, and the Bill was anxiouſly expected by many parts of the kingdom.

A Meſſage from the Lords ſtated, that their Lordſhips had agreed to the Mutiny Bill and ſeveral private Bills.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

The Order of the Day being read for taking into conſideration the Report of the Bill for extending the time for making returns under the late Income Act,

Mr. Hobhouſe oppoſed that clauſe which precluded ſecrecy after return, and inveighed againſt it in very ſtrong terms, as being productive of one ſcene of general confuſion and diſmay in the money and commercial world.

This was reſiſted by Mr. Ryder, who contended that the ſpirit of the Bill was well underſtood, and ſecrecy, after a certain time, intended to be no feature belonging to it.

Sir James Pulteney arraigned the diſcloſure of men's circumſtances, as calculated to commit men with each other in that kind of way, as to render mutual confidence for ever inſecure, and that which the Bill in its firſt ſhape by no means promiſed.

Sir H. Browne was in favour of the clauſe of diſcloſure, and thought ſecrecy would defeat the Bill, its object, and its purpoſes. He was of opinion that there were but three deſcriptions of perſons who could or would oppoſe its progreſs, or fear diſcloſure: the firſt, thoſe who exceeded their income in their expenditure; the ſecond, thoſe who intended fraud; and the third, thoſe whoſe feelings and prejudices were too delicate. He therefore ſupported the clauſe.

Mr. Tierney ſignified how deeply his conſtituents complained of the abuſes already prevalent with regard to the conduct of the Aſſeſſors under the Bill.

Sir William Pulteney took a general view of the Bill, which, as far as principle went, met his approbation; but the clauſe which was the ſubject of diſcuſſion he arraigned in the ſtrongeſt terms, and ſaid it ruined the whole, and made a meaſure in itſelf patriotic, tyrannic in the extreme.

Mr. Pitt then took a comprehenſive view of the whole Bill, the reſult of which was a candid admiſſion, that he never intended ſecrecy ſhould extend beyond the original ſtatement given in, or diſcovery commence ſooner than that ſtatement given in was approved or admitted, publicity being the prime object of the tax. The Houſe then divided, for the clauſe 45; againſt it 9; majority 36.

The Houſe then proceeded on the other clauſes.

Mr. Wilberforce objected to the Schedules as arranged under the Bill, and thought them in ſome degree as bearing hard on the public.

Several clauſes were then introduced by Mr. Pitt, and the Report was ordered to be conſidered to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

The Bills for granting ſeparate annuities of 12,000l. on the Princes Edward and Erneſt were ſeverally read a third time and paſſed, as was the Bill for making proviſion for Princeſs Amelia.

The Land Tax Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Pitt moved, that a ſum not exceeding 150,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, for the purpoſes of Secret Service, to be uſed abroad, which was agreed to.

The Militia Reduction Bill went through a Committee.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 19, 1799.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 16th inst.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a copy of a letter from Capt. White, of his Majesty's sloop Sylph, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Sylph, in Cawsand Bay, Feb. 14.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 7th and 8th inst. we captured, off Cape Ortegal, two fast-sailing Spanish letter of marque brigs (coppered), one the St. Antonio, from Porto Rico bound to Bilboa, laden with cocoa; the other the Primavera, from the Havannah bound to St. Andero, laden with sugar, cocoa, indigo, and logwood. These vessels, being valuable, I thought proper to convoy them home, and with the former arrived here this evening; the latter parted company from us on Monday night, in a gale of wind, twelve leagues S. E. of the Lizard; but being an excellent vessel, and in good hands, I expect her here every hour. I beg leave further to add, that on the 20th Jan. we retook the sloop Three Sisters, laden with butter, from Cork to Lisbon. This vessel has arrived at this port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN C. WHITE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 26.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Thompson, Bart. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Queen Charlotte, in Torbay, Feb. 22.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a letter from Capt. Keates, of his Majesty's ship Boadicea.

I am, &c.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

Boadicea, at Sea, Feb. 20.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that a French cutter privateer, of 14 guns and 44 men, named Le Milan, was this day taken by the Boadicea and Atalante. I have ordered Capt. Griffith to see the prize into port, and, having landed the prisoners, to return and rejoin me upon my station.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATES.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 5.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 22.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE you, for their Lordships' information, copies of two letters, one of which I received from Captain Fahie; of his Majesty's ship Perdrix, and the other from Capt. Dickson, of La Victorieuse. The spirited conduct of the Captains, officers, and men, on both occasions, will manifest to their Lordships their zeal and exertion for the King's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

La Perdrix, Tortola, Dec. 13, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 7th instant I spoke, to leeward of St. Thomas's, an American, who informed me that he had been boarded the preceding evening by a French ship of war 7 leagues to the Eastward of Virgin Gorda.

I used every exertion to get to windward of that island, but, from the strong gales which prevailed, accompanied by frequent and heavy squalls, I did not effect it until the 10th. On the 11th at daylight a sail was discovered from the mast head in the S. E. which by our glasses was soon distinguished to be a ship, and evidently a cruizer.

Not a moment was lost in pursuing her, and after a chace of 16 hours, I brought her to close action, which lasted 42 minutes, when she ceased firing, and lay an unmanageable wreck on the water. She proved to be L'Armée d'Italie, a French privateer ship of war, mounting

mounting 14 nine and 4 twelve-pounder long guns, with 117 men, commanded by Citizen Colachy, eleven days from Guadaloupe, and had captured the Bittern brig and Concorde ſchooner, of Martinique; part of the crews of which veſſels were on board.

It is impoſſible for me, Sir, ſufficiently to expreſs the high ſenſe I have of the ſteady and ſpirited conduct of Lieutenants Edward Ottley and James Smith, and of Mr. Moſes Crawford, the maſter; Mr. Samuel Piguenet, the purſer, is alſo entitled to my warmeſt thanks, having volunteered the danger of the deck; in ſhort, Sir, I cannot more forcibly acknowledge the merit of the officers and crew of his Majeſty's ſhip at large, than by ſaying their conduct was ſuch as, even at the preſent day, to render them worthy the name of Britiſh ſeamen; and I have the pleaſure to add, that but one man was wounded. The enemy's loſs, as far as I can obtain information, is ſix killed, and five wounded.

Our ſails and rigging are much cut, but in other reſpects we have not ſuſtained any material injury.

I am, &c.

W. CHAS. FAHIE.

Victorieuſe, off the Iſlands Teſtigos, Dec. 6, 1798.

SIR,

On the 29th of laſt month I received intelligence of three privateers to leeward. I propoſed to Colonel Picton, as the only ſure method of keeping the trade open, to attack Rio Caribe and Gurupano, deſtroy their forts, and bring off their guns, as the privateers would then have no ſhelter, if chaced by us. He perfectly agreed with me, and ordered Major Laureil, with 40 of the Royal Rangers, to embark and proceed with me.

On the 2d I puſhed down in company with the Zephyr; and, having reached Cape Three Points, we deſtroyed the ſchooner Proſerpine, a Dutch privateer, of two guns and 13 men, from Curacoa, on a cruize. On the 3d, having reached within eight miles of Rio Caribe, at two in the morning I landed the troops, with a party of ſeamen, to attack the forts in the rear, while the brigs attacked in front. At day-light the Commandant ſent to beg we would not fire, as he would give us poſſeſſion without reſiſting. We immediately re-embarked the troops, took off the guns, and made ſail for Gurupano, where we arrived at four in the evening. Obſerving a French privateer in the harbour, I ſent a flag of truce to the Commandant to ſay I was determined to take her out, and on his peril to fire on me. He anſwered, he would protect her; and that I ſhould give him up the guns I had taken at Rio Caribe.

I found there was no time to be loſt, and ordered Major Laureil, with the troops, Lieutenants Caſe and M'Renſey, with 30 ſeamen from the Victorieuſe and Zephyr, to land and carry the forts by ſtorm, which the brigs attacked in front.

At five we anchored and opened a ſmart fire on both forts; in ten minutes the troops and ſeamen carried the lower fort, and I obſerved the Spaniſh flag ſtruck at the upper one, but inſtantly replaced by French colours; in five minutes the upper fort was carried. I have taken the guns and ammunition off, deſtroyed the forts, and ſent the privateer to Trinidad; ſhe had 6 guns and 80 men.

I cannot conclude my letter without informing you, I never ſaw more real courage diſplayed than by Major Laureil, Lieutenants Caſe and M'Renſey, of the Victorieuſe, and the ſoldiers and ſeamen under their command, by attacking two forts with 70 men, defended by at leaſt 300. Great zeal was alſo ſhewn by the officers and ſeamen of the Victorieuſe and Zephyr; and I am much indebted to Capt. Champain, to whom I beg to refer you for further information.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

E. S. DICKSON.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Dickſon, Commanding Officer for the time being of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Yarmouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 4th inſt.

Herewith I tranſmit, for their Lordſhips' information, the copy of a letter from Captain Temple, of his Majeſty's ſloop Jalouſe.

Jalouſe, off the Texel, Feb. 14.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that yeſterday I captured Le Jaſon French privateer, that morning out of the Texel; ſhe is a brig of 14 guns and 52 men, belonging to Dunkirk.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. TEMPLE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 12.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 10th inst.

ENCLOSED is the copy of a letter from Captain Sir Charles Hamilton, of his Majesty's ship Melpomene, which is transmitted to you for their Lordship's information.

Melpomene, off Brest, March 3.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 28th ult. about nine leagues from the Saints, I captured a ship privateer named La Zele, mounting 16 guns and 69 men. As soon as I had shifted the prisoners, I went in pursuit of her prize (the Betsey, a valuable English brig from Santa Cruz to Liverpool), and was within a mile of her when she run on shore among the rocks on the Penmarks.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. HAMILTON.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Thomas Hamilton, commanding the Sea Fencibles at Margate, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 9th inst.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a small cutter was observed boarding two brigs eight or nine miles from the North Foreland. The wind being to the Eastward, with a flood tide, prevented the Camperdown cutter, lying in Westgate Bay, from chasing. I sent an orderly dragoon to the Admiral at Deal, not knowing the force of the privateer. The moment the capture was perceived, 40 or 50 of the Sea-Fencibles pushed off in three boats, and near three o'clock recaptured the two brigs, the privateer having made off.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 23.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 2d inst.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Melampus arrived here yesterday evening, and has brought in with her a French ship privateer, named Le Mercure, of 16 guns and 103 men, from St. Maloes, which was returning into port after a successful cruize in the Channel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 20th inst.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter I received from Lieut. Worth, commanding his Majesty's hired armed brig Telegraph, giving an account of his having captured, off the Isle of Bas, L'Hirondelle, a French corvette, carrying 16 guns, nine and six-pounders, and 89 men.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

Telegraph Armed Brig, Torbay, March 19.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, I arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening with L'Hirondelle brig corvette, mounting 16 guns, long nines and six pounders, and 89 men, when she sailed from St. Maloes three days since, but having captured an American schooner and an English sloop, reduced her complement to 72. I discovered L'Hirondelle on Monday morning at day-light two miles on the lee-bow, the Isle de Bas S. E. nine leagues: she immediately tacked and stood towards me: at half past seven, being close alongside, an action commenced, which continued for three hours and a half; and, after several attempts to board on both sides, she being totally unrigged, she struck, and proved to be the vessel above described. Five of her crew were killed, and 14 wounded. The Telegraph had five wounded. I am proud to say the company of the Telegraph behaved as English sailors always do on such occasions; and to acknowledge the very able assistance I received from Mr. George Gibbs the master. I shall return to Plymouth the moment the wind will allow me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. A. WORTH.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 20th inst.

Enclosed are two copies of letters from Captain Pierrepoint, of his Ma-

jeſty's ſhip Naiad, which are tranſmitted to you for their Lordſhips' information.

Naiad, Plymouth Sound, March 19.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip of my arrival at this anchorage with the ſhip I command, in order to land 103 French priſoners, being the crew of a French privateer taken on the 5th inſt. off the Loine, by the Naiad and St. Fiorenzo. The Naiad has likewiſe ſent into Falmouth a ſmuggling cutter, laden with tobacco and ſpirits.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PIERREPOINT.

Naiad, at Sea, March 5.

SIR,

The ſhip L'Hereux Hazard French privateer, mounting 16 ſixes and nine-pounders (but pierced for 20 guns), and having on board 94 men, was this day taken by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command. The ſhip ſails very faſt, left Nantz only yeſterday, and was completely found and equipped for a cruize of three months.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PIERREPOINT.

Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Captain of the St. Fiorenzo, at Sea.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 25th inſt.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a Copy of a Letter from Captain Counteſs, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ethalion, which is tranſmitted to you for their Lordſhips' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Ethalion at Sea, March 6.

MY LORD,

I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that this day his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured the Indefatigable privateer ſhip of Nantz, of 18 guns and 120 men, after a chace of ten hours; ſhe is quite new, coppered, victualled for four months, and had been out but one day. I purpoſe ſeeing her ſafe in, and taking that opportunity of getting rid of the priſoners. Yeſterday evening we fell in with the Naiad, when ſhe captured another privateer of Nantz, of 18 guns, which is the only ſucceſs we have had ſince the Anſon parted company; but we have had very ſevere weather.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE COUNTESS.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 10th of February, 1799.

I encloſe a liſt of the armed veſſels taken or deſtroyed, with the number of merchant veſſels taken or deſtroyed, by his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels under my command, ſince the laſt report; and I have the pleaſure to ſtate, for their Lordſhips' information, that from the activity of the cruizers, few privateers are at ſea.

A Liſt of Ships and Veſſels captured or deſtroyed by the Squadron under my Command, between the 4th of June 1798, and the 10th of Feb. 1799.

By the Queen—The Spaniſh armed ſchooner L'Aimable Marſailles, of four guns and 40 men, taken.

By the Queen and Lark—A French ſchooner privateer, name unknown, of four guns and 30 men, cut out of Port Nieu.

By the Acaſta—The French brig privateer Active, of eight guns and 36 men, the Spaniſh armed ſchooner Cincinnatus, of two guns and 33 men, taken; a French ſchooner privateer, name unknown, of ſix guns and 60 men, burnt.

By the Trent and Acaſta — The Spaniſh armed ſhip Penada, of 14 guns and 40 men, taken.

By the Renommée — The French ſloop privateer Le Triomphant, of ſix guns and 56 men, taken.

By the Renommée and Squirrel—The Spaniſh armed brig Neptune, of four guns and 23 men, taken.

By the Magicienne — The Spaniſh armed ſchooner Julie, of four guns and 12 men, taken.

By the Surprize—The French ſchooner privateer Laurette, of ſix guns and 46 men, taken.

By the Swallow—The French ſchooner privateer Buonaparte, of ſix guns and 50 men, taken.

By the Pelican—The French ſchooner privateer La Belle en Cuiſſe, of four guns and 57 men, taken.

By the Amaranthe and Surprize—The French ſchooner privateer Petite Francaiſe,

Francaiſe, of four guns and 35 men, taken.

Total—Thirteen privateers and armed veſſels, carrying 72 guns, with 518 men.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Taken—By the Queen and Lark 4, Brunſwick 1, Thunderer 1, York 2, Acaſta 3, Trent 4, Trent and Hannibal 4, Trent and Acaſta 4, Regulus 10, Regulus and Swallow 2, Renommée and Squirrel 7, Magicienne 7, La Prompte 1, Jamaica 6, Jamaica and Lark 2, Serpent 2, La Legere 2, Lark 7, Diligence 13, Rattler 1, Pelican and Brunſwick 1, Drake and Serpent 2, Amaranthe 2, Stork 1.—Total 89.

Deſtroyed—By the Acaſta 3, Trent and Acaſta 7, Regulus 4, Regulus and Swallow 1, Magicienne 1, Jamaica 2, Jamaica and Lark 1, La Legere 1, Lark 1.—Total 21.

HYDE PARKER.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Martinique, Feb. 6, 1799.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that Captain Weſtbeech, in his Majeſty's ſloop Favourite, on the 8th of December laſt, captured a Genoeſe ſhip from Rio de Plate bound to the Havannah, laden with jerked beef, tallow, and hides, and carried her into Tobago; and that on the 20th ultimo, Captain Warren, of the Scourge, captured a Spaniſh brig from Cadiz bound to La Guira, laden with wine, brandy, and merchandize, which he carried into Trinidad.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Gibraltar, Feb. 26, 1799.

I encloſe letters from Capt. Bowen, of his Majeſty's ſhip Argo, and Capt. Sanders, of his Majeſty's ſloop L'Eſpoir, giving an account of the capture of the Santa Tereſa Spaniſh frigate, and Africa Xebeque; alſo a letter from Capt. Markham, of his Majeſty's ſhip Centaur, relating the events of his cruize on the coaſt of Catalonia.

Argo off Port Mahon, Feb. 8.

SIR,

I have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that in carrying your orders into execution, in company with the Leviathan, on the 6th inſt. at four P. M. drawing round the Eaſt end of Majorca, under ſtorm ſtay ſails, with a violent gale weſterly, I diſcovered two large Spaniſh frigates at anchor, near a fortified tower on the South point of the Bahia de Alcudé, who, immediately on ſeeing us, cut their cables, and made ſail to the N. N. E. We inſtantly gave chace with all the canvas the ſhips could bear; unfortunately the Leviathan's main-top ſail gave way, which cauſed her to drop a-ſtern; the enemy ſeeing this, took the advantage of it, and after the cloſe of the day ſpoke each other and ſeparated; one hauling her wind to the Northward, and the other ſet top-gallant ſails and kept away before it, which latter I followed. The darkneſs of the night precluded the Leviathan from ſeeing their manœuvre, as alſo my ſignal to her to alter her courſe to port: however, the Leviathan kept ſight of the Argo, and was near up with us at midnight, when I got alongſide of the enemy, who ſtill perſevered in his endeavours to get off, (although his ſmall ſails were either ſhot or carried away in the chace) and did not ſurrender until he had received our whole broadſide, which wounded two men, and did much damage to his rigging. She proved to be the Santa Tereſa, commanded by Don Pablo Perez, mounting in all 42 guns, beſides ſwivels and cohorns, and manned with 280 ſeamen and marines, beſides 250 ſoldiers; in all 530 perſons on board.

My Firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Lyne, has much merit in keeping ſight and obſerving the different ſhifts of the enemy, by which great advantage was gained by the Argo during the chace. Much commendation is due to his profeſſional ſkill and great exertions after taking poſſeſſion of the prize, in ſaving her tottering maſt from tumbling overboard, which he could not have done had not Captain Buchanan ſent him ſpeedy aſſiſtance of Officers and men from the Leviathan, to whom I feel myſelf much indebted.

Great praiſe is due to all my Officers and ſeamen for their vigilance and exertions in ſhortening and making ſail in ſqualls during the chace; and had the enemy given them an opportunity of

ſhewing

ſhewing further proofs of their zeal and loyalty, I am convinced they would have behaved as Britiſh ſeamen always do upon theſe occaſions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES BOWEN.

P. S. The Santa Tereſa is juſt out of dock, rebuilt, new coppered, and is in every reſpect almoſt as good as a new ſhip; ſhe was completely ſtored and victualled for four months, and is eſteemed one of the faſteſt ſailing frigates out of Spain, of large dimenſions, upwards of nine hundred and fifty tons, and fit for immediate ſervice. Her conſort, the Proſerpine, that made her eſcape, is of the ſame force, but not ſo large.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Cuthbert, of his Majeſty's Ship Majeſtic, to the Earl of St. Vincent, dated at Sea, the 23d of February 1799.

I have the honour of encloſing a letter to your Lordſhip, received from Capt. Sanders, Commander of his Majeſty's brig L'Eſpoir, giving an account of his having engaged and captured the Africa, a Spaniſh xebec, mounting fourteen guns, long four-pounders, and four braſs four pound ſwivels, in the ſervice of the King of Spain, and commanded by Joſepho Subjado.

Having been an eye-witneſs to the action, it is not in the power of my pen ſufficiently to extol the meritorious conduct of Capt. Sanders and his ſhip's company on the occaſion.

L'Eſpoir, at Sea, Feb. 22, 1799.

SIR,

At a quarter paſt noon, town of Marbello bearing N. N. W. three leagues, a brig and two xebecs in the S. E. quarter, appearing ſuſpicious, I hoiſted my colours to them, when the brig and one of the xebecs hoiſted Spaniſh, upon which a Mooriſh brig in tow was caſt off, and L'Eſpoir hauled to the wind in chace; it was ſoon perceived they were armed veſſels, but not being ſo fortunate as to weather them, we exchanged broadſides with both in paſſing: — L'Eſpoir being tacked ſoon brought the xebec to cloſe action, which continued for an hour and an half, when a favourable opportunity of boarding her was embraced, and after a ſharp conteſt of about twenty minutes ſhe ſurrendered, and proved to be the Africa, commanded by Joſepho Subjado, in the ſervice of the King of Spain, mounting fourteen long four pounders, and four braſs four pound ſwivels, having on board ſeventy-five ſeamen and thirty-eight ſoldiers, from Algoſamus bound to Malaga.—Lieutenant Richardſon (in whom I have much confidence) and all the Officers and Seamen of his Majeſty's ſloop I have the honour to command, behaved with the ſame courage they have done on former occaſions. During the action the brig (which, I have ſince learned, mounted eighteen guns) ſtood in ſhore and anchored.

I encloſe a liſt of the killed and wounded, and am, with reſpect, Sir, &c. &c.

JAMES SANDERS.

Liſt of the Killed and Wounded.

L'Eſpoir.—2 Seamen killed. 2 ditto wounded. Africa—1 Officer, 8 Seamen killed. 1 Captain, 2 Officers, and 25 Seamen wounded.

Centaur, at Sea, 16th Feb. 1799.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders I proceeded to Sallo Bay in his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, after the Spaniſh frigates, and having been joined by the Cormorant alone, of the ſquadron under Capt. Bowen, I at length, after beating againſt heavy gales of wind from the 28th January till the 9th February, reached Sallo Bay, in which I found twenty-one Swediſh and Daniſh merchantmen, but no men of war had been in ſight of Sallo ſince the 2d of February. Having looked into Fangel Bay and Tarragona, alſo where Lord M. Kerr, in the Cormorant, took a Tartan, and drove another on ſhore, I proceeded towards Majorca, and at daylight the Cormorant took a ſettee laden with oil, and I chaſed two large xebecs and a ſettee, all privateers in the Royal Spaniſh ſervice; one of which, La Vierga de Roſario, I captured at two o'clock, mounting 14 braſs twelve-pounders and ninety men, the other two eſcaped by the wind ſhifting at dark when within ſhot. The ſame night the Aurora joined and proceeded for Tarragona, in conſequence of intelligence I received of two Spaniſh frigates being bound there with Swiſs troops from Palma. On the 15th I fell in with the Argo and Leviathan, and the next morning ſtood in for Sallo Bay. Finding the frigates were not in the neighbourhood, I attacked the town of Cambrelles, and the Spaniards having quitted their guns on a tower, ſent the boats in under Lieut. Groſſet, of the Centaur, who,

who, after dismounting the guns, burnt and captured as per margin *; La Velon Maria was taken in the Offing, from Aguilas bound to Barcelona.—The Proserpine frigate, consort to the Santa Teresa, taken by the Argo, after having escaped to Palamor, has since, I am informed by Capt. Bowen, hauled close into the Bar of Barcelona.

I have, &c. &c.

JOHN MARKHAM.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 2.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Mr. Consul Foresti by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department:

Port of Corfu, March 3, 1799, on board of the Russian ship of war the St. Paul, commanded by Vice-Admiral Uchakoff.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 1st inst. an attack was made by the united Turkish and Russian forces on the island situated in this port, called *Lo Scoglio di Vido*, and by the French *L'Isle de la Paix*. After a very brisk fire of about two hours and a half from the ships of war, the troops were landed, and the said island was captured. An attack was made at the same time on the outworks of the town, and Fort Saint Salvador was taken by the Russian and Turkish troops, and the French themselves evacuated another outwork called *Il Monte di Abram*.

On the morning of the 2d, a flag of truce was sent off by the French Commander of the garrison of the town of Corfu to the Russian Vice-Admiral, for the purpose of informing him of the wish of the garrison to capitulate; a Russian officer was therefore sent to the town with the propositions of the Russian and Turkish Commanders, and they were accepted of with little variation.

The Capitulation of the Garrison, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, was signed this afternoon on board of the Russian Vice-Admiral's ship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SPEREDION FORESTI.

The Citizens Dufour, Chief of Brigade, Vareze, Naval Agent, Briche, Commissary of the Executive Power, and Grouvelle, Aide-de-Camp and Commodore, appointed by the Council of War in the town of Corfu, to stipulate in the name of the French Republic the Articles of Capitulation for the surrender of the towns and forts of Corfu, conjointly with Vice-Admiral Uchakoff, the Capitan Bay Cadir Bey, commanding the combined Russian and Turkish Squadrons, met on board the Russian Admiral's ship, where they respectively agreed upon the following Articles, subject to the ratification of Citizen Dubois, Commissary General of the Government, and of Citizen Chabot, General of Division, commanding in the Levant Islands.

Art. I. The French shall give up to the Turkish and Russian Commissaries the town and the forts of Corfu, together with the artillery, ammunition, provisions, stores, and all other public effects, as they actually exist in the arsenals and magazines. The Turkish and Russian Commissaries shall give receipts for every thing that may be delivered to them upon inventories.

II. The garrison shall march, with all military honours, out of all the forts and posts which they may occupy, one day after the signature of the present Capitulation. They shall be drawn up in line of battle upon the Esplanade, where they shall lay down their arms and standards, with the exception of the Officers, as well civil as military, who shall retain their arms; after which the Allied Troops shall take possession of the posts. The French shall enter immediately after into the citadel, where they shall continue to be lodged until the time of their embarkation, which shall take place at the port of Mandaccio. The Commissary-General and the Staff shall have a Russian guard of honour until their embarkation.

III. The garrison shall be conveyed to Toulon in vessels furnished by the combined squadron, and at the charge of the said squadron, and shall be convoyed by ships of war, after having

* Five settees—burnt. Tartan, name unknown, laden with wine—Taken.
Settee, name unknown, laden with hoops and staves—Taken.
Settee, name unknown, laden with wine—Taken.
Settee, name unknown, lading unknown—Taken.
Le Velon Maria Tartan, armed, as a Letter of Marque, with one brass and two iron twelve pounders, and two three ditto, fourteen men, laden with wheat—Taken.

given

given their word of honour not to bear arms for eighteen months againſt his Majeſty the Grand Signior, his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, or againſt their Allies, the King of England, the King of the Two Sicilies, and the preſent Allies of the two Empires.

IV. All the other Frenchmen employed in the iſland of Corfu, as well civil as military, are comprehended in the preceding article; as alſo the civil and military officers and crews of the ſhip the Leander, the corvette La Brune, and of every veſſel belonging to the Republic: they are permitted to carry away with them (as are alſo all the individuals compoſing the garriſon of Corfu) all their effects and moveables which are their own private property.

V. All Frenchmen who have been made priſoners during the blockade and ſiege, are in like manner admitted and entitled to the advantages ſpecified in Articles III. and IV. They ſhall only be bound by the *parole* of honour not to carry arms againſt the Contracting Powers during the preſent War, unleſs an exchange be made with the Turkiſh and Ruſſian Empires.

VI. A ſhip of war of not leſs than 20 guns ſhall be granted, in order to tranſport the Commiſſary-General, the General, and Staff.

VII. The General of Diviſion Chabot, and the Staff, a Secretary ſelected by the Commiſſary-General, the two Chiefs of Adminiſtration of Land and Sea, with their families, and two Secretaries for each, ſhall be permitted to go either to Toulon or to Ancona at their pleaſure, and at the expence of the Contracting Powers; but if they prefer to go to Ancona, their paſſage ſhall take place within one month from the preſent day.

VIII. All public property, whether belonging to the town or to the garriſon (the ſhip the Leander, the corvette La Brune, and all other veſſels belonging to the French Republic included), ſhall be given up entirely to the Commiſſaries of the Turkiſh and Ruſſian Powers.

IX. The Commanders of the Allied Squadron declare, that every individual, of what religion or nation ſoever, as well as all the inhabitants of the town and iſland of Corfu, ſhall be reſpected in their perſons and property. They ſhall not be proſecuted, moleſted, or purſued on account of the political opinions which they may have held, or for their actions, or for the employments which they may have filled under the French Government up to the date of the Capitulation. The ſpace of two months is granted to all thoſe of the ſaid inhabitants who may be deſirous of removing themſelves and property elſewhere.

X. The ſick, who cannot accompany the garriſon, ſhall be treated in the ſame manner as the Turks and Ruſſians, and at the expence of the ſaid Powers, and ſhall alſo, when cured, be ſent to Toulon. The French General ſhall be permitted to leave at Corfu an Officer with a ſum of 6000 livres, and alſo the neceſſary number of Officers of Health, to dreſs and take care of the ſick.

XI. The Garriſon, the Officers, and thoſe employed in a civil or military capacity, ſhall receive, as well on ſhore as on board the veſſels, the ſame number of rations which are allowed to them, according to their rank, in conformity to the French laws, until their debarkation at Toulon, or at Ancona.

XII. The ſhips of war and tranſports which ſhall be employed in conveying the French either to Toulon or Ancona, ſhall not make any prizes either in going or returning, and the Commiſſary-General engages in the name of the French Government to cauſe ſaid veſſels to be reſpected by the French ſhips and veſſels, and to guarantee their return to Corfu, in like manner as the Turkiſh and Ruſſian Admirals reſpectively promiſe in the name of their Courts to cauſe all the French compriſed in the preſent Capitulation to be conveyed to the deſtination agreed upon.

Done on board the Ruſſian Admiral's ſhip St. Paul, the 20th February 1799, Ruſſian Old Style; 13th Ventoſe, Seventh Year of the Republic.

(Signed) T. BRICHE,
DUFOUR, VAREZE,
J. GROUVELLE, Aide-de-Camp.

(L. S.) TURKISH ADMIRAL.
(L.S.) RUSSIAN VICE-ADMIRAL.

The above Capitulation is ratified and accepted in the name of the French Government by the underſigned,

(L. S.) DUBOIS,
Commiſſary-General of the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

(L. S.) CHABOT, Gen. of Diviſion.

[FROM

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

The following articles are extracted from the Gazette de France of the 1ſt inſt.

"Army of the Danube, Head-Quarters, March 21.

"The decree declaring War againſt the Emperor having been known here yeſterday, our vanguard, commanded by General Lefebvre, marched againſt the enemy, and forced him to fall back about a league. We propoſed to renew the attack to day, but he anticipated us; for, having been informed by a deſerter of our word of order, he fell upon our advanced poſts about two o'clock in the morning, and ſurprized the advanced guard, which ſuffered the more conſiderably, both from a heavy fog, and the ſuperior numbers of the aſſailants.

"As ſoon as the Commander in Chief received information of the attack, he repaired to the ſcene of action, and contributed very much by his preſence and example to animate the courage of the troops, and to check the progreſs of the enemy. We took about 100 priſoners. The action was very obſtinate, and ſeveral of our men were wounded. The General had one of his aides du-camp killed near him, and his own horſe was wounded in the neck by a cannon ball. General Lefebvre has received a wound in the wriſt, which is not conſidered dangerous."

RASTADT, MARCH 25.—Count Metternich will leave this place immediately, and with his departure will commence the diſſolution of the Congreſs. It appears that the reaſon which he aſſigns for this ſtep, is the formal declaration of war, and particularly the contents of the Manifeſto publiſhed by the French Government. The Pruſſian Court ſtrongly inſiſts that the French troops ſhall evacuate the right bank of the Rhine in the diſtricts which are not the theatre of war. The French Legation has declared that it will not quit Raſtadt as long as the Auſtrian army is at a diſtance; and that, on their approaching this place, the Legation will repair to Nancy or Straſburgh, where they will continue the negociation for peace with the States of the Empire.

STATE PAPERS.

The following diplomatic Note has been diſtributed in Germany, by order of the Court of Vienna:

"The French Directory continues to advance the moſt exaggerated pretenſions, and the Imperial Court will not ſuffer itſelf to be degraded by Republicans, whoſe object is to humble all Princes. Twenty-five millions of faithful and devoted ſubjects, the beſt army in Europe, and immenſe reſources of all kinds, are ſtrong inducements to inſpire the Emperor with a juſt ſentiment of his dignity and power. With ſuch means, the Emperor will not allow himſelf to be dictated to, and his example will be followed by every Monarch whoſe throne is now threatened by innovation and anarchy. The cauſe of Kings, when united, can no longer be doubtful; but if they remain divided, their reign muſt ſoon be at an end, and Europe muſt be expoſed to the moſt dreadful calamities."

General Bernadotte has replied to this addreſs in the following words:

"Tyrants and their iniquitous counſellors have miſtaken our patience for ſleep, and our prudence for death. But nations who have reconquered their liberty are no more liable to ſleep than to death. Germans! the hoſtilities which we now commence are entirely defenſive. You will no longer miſapprehend the odious Machiaveliſm of the Houſe of Auſtria. Ever dextrous in engaging you in its quarrels, it would again convert a war, undertaken for its own purpoſes, into a war of the Empire, in order to increaſe its own ſtrength by exhauſting yours. You will perceive how much it has directed againſt your intereſts its monſtrous alliance with England, which ſupports itſelf only by the troubles of the Continent; and with Ruſſia, which wiſhes to impoſe upon civilized Europe the chains of Aſiatic barbariſm.—Germans! The maintenance of your religion, your ſafety, your liberty, and the independence of your Government, which are on terms of friendſhip with us, enjoin the neceſſity of your uniting your efforts to ours to drive theſe conſpiring hordes to their native dens. Your property will be held ſacred. The laws of the Republic puniſh with death thoſe who dare to violate the aſylum of the peaceful inhabitant; and they ſhall be religiouſly executed. Unite with us, Germans, in declaring war againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, and againſt the Barbarians of the North, who are again deſirous of inundating your territory."

STOCKACH,

STOCKACH, MARCH 30.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES TO THE SWISS.

"In conſequence of the two victories obtained over the French army, which, without any previous declaration of war, had advanced from their poſitions, and had exerciſed hoſtilities and made attacks in every quarter, the troops under my command have entered the Swiſs country; not to wage war with the well-affected Swiſs, but to purſue the common enemy, againſt whom you yourſelves bravely fought for your liberty and independence, and whoſe ſuperior force alone was able to reduce you to the wretched ſituation in which you are placed, and againſt which you have already ſo ſtrongly expreſſed your decided opinion. Among other pretences which are brought forward to reconcile you to this ſtate of dependence and ſubjection, in which you are placed, it has been repreſented as the object of the Imperial Court to make your territories the ſubject of partition. Attempts likewiſe have been made to alarm you with the apprehenſion, that the Imperial army threatened you with ſubjugation and plunder. For theſe reaſons I feel myſelf called upon ſolemnly to make known to the whole Swiſs Nation, that it is the purpoſe of his Imperial Majeſty to regulate himſelf by the aſſurances which their High Mightineſſes of the Swiſs Confederacy have on every occaſion diſcovered of their conſtant friendſhip and neighbourly regard, and to preſerve with them the friendly relations which have hitherto ſubſiſted. His Imperial Majeſty, likewiſe, has no other object in view, but to enter upon negociations, by which the Swiſs may be ſecured in their independence, integrity, freedom, privileges, and poſſeſſions. For theſe reaſons, I expect that the troops under my command, which have entered the Swiſs territories from the pureſt motives, will, upon this arduous and preſſing occaſion, be ſupported by all thoſe who have a regard to the welfare of their country, and the true intereſt of the confederacy; and that the people of Switzerland will abſtain from every meaſure, by which the evils of war may be increaſed.—Among the various advantages which ſuch a conduct will confer upon Switzerland, it will not be the leaſt conſiderable, that the regulations which have been impoſed with hoſtile views, and by violent interference, will be aboliſhed, and that the former relations, with regard to commerce and communication between Germany and Switzerland will be again eſtabliſhed.

(Signed)

"THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES."

March 30.

STUTGARD, MARCH 26. — On the 20th and 21ſt, engagements were fought near Sulgau, and in the neighbourhood of Pfullendorff, between the advanced troops of the Imperial and Republican armies, which terminated to the advantage of the former. In the affair of the 21ſt, near Pfullendorff, the two Commanders in Chief were perſonally engaged; and the conteſt, which was moſt bloody, laſted upwards of ſix hours. In the event, Jourdan fell back nearly ſix leagues towards Switzerland. The following are the particulars at preſent known:

"Auſtrian Head Quarters, at Klein Weneda, near Schuſſenreid, Mar. 21.

"Yeſterday a French Adjutant arrived in the camp of Major-General the Prince of Schwartzenberg, who commands a brigade of the advanced guard, and inquired, Whether the Declaration that had been aſked of the Court of Vienna had been received? Being anſwered, that nothing was known concerning it, he replied, the armiſtice was at an end, and War was declared in the name of the Directory. Scarcely was he gone, when a ſharp attack was made on the brigade of the Prince of Schwartzenberg, which conſiſted of Red Mantles, Gradiſcans, the Veeſey Huſſars, and Meerfeldt Uhlans. Theſe, in conſequence of this unexpected attack, were obliged to retreat; but afterwards rallied, and, with united force, again attacked the enemy, whom they drove back and purſued, taking a number of priſoners."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST DEFEAT OF JOURDAN.

ULM (a City in Swabia, in Germany), MARCH 24.—A copy of the report of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, dated the 22d, on the military events which have taken place, has been received here; the contents of which are as follows:

"The 20th of March, the day on which I transferred my head quarters to Schuſſenried, the enemy attacked, the

whole morning, the chain of my advanced posts all along from Ostrach; and, notwithstanding the great number of their troops, they did not succeed in driving them back in all points. On the 21st, I attacked the enemy, who had assembled their principal forces at Ostrach. The ground of the valley of that name, which is marshy and difficult, and the singularly advantageous position of the enemy, on the heights near Ostrach and Mengen, which command the passages of the valley, seemed to give a great superiority to a foe that knew how to profit of the advantages to be derived from this position; yet this superiority disappeared, the moment our troops made their attack with their characteristic bravery. The narrow defile of Ostrach was forced, and the enemy chased from their position. I instantly passed Ostrach with my whole army, and advanced the same day with a part of it into the vicinity of Pfullendorff, leaving that city on my right.—Night began to approach; I was consequently obliged to make the army encamp, which, notwithstanding the forced and painful marches it had undergone since the 16th, was under arms from the evening before until nine at night. I was resolved to attack, on the 22d of March, the right flank of the enemy, which had halted near Pfullendorff; but it did not think proper to wait for it, and retired with the greatest precipitation in the night to Stockach: my advanced guard immediately began its pursuit. The number of prisoners is not yet known. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must be considerable. We have also taken from them three guns."

SECOND DEFEAT OF JOURDAN.

STRASBURGH, MARCH 29. — The following letter from the General in Chief to the General of Division, Chateauneuf-Randon, was published here last night:

"Head Quarters, at Weiller, near Dutlingen, March 26.

"Since the 20th of March, I have had with Prince Charles several sharp encounters. In the last, which took place on the 25th, and lasted for thirteen hours, I remained master of the field of battle, and have taken 4000 prisoners. But the army of the enemy being 60,000 strong, and receiving reinforcements every day, I am obliged, though victorious, to retreat. I shall cover the defiles of the Black Mountains in such a manner as shall leave the Department of the Upper Rhine nothing to fear, and shall advance the instant I shall have received the reinforcements that are promised to me.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, April 16. —General Jourdan has, in consequence of illness, been under the necessity of departing for Strasburgh. He had before asked permission to come to Paris, and had proposed General St. Cyr, or General Ferino, to command in his absence. The Executive Directory appointed General Massena to take the provisional command of the armies.

ARMY of the EAST.

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Institute, and General in Chief, to the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

"CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

"We have learned by the way of Suez, that six French frigates, which were cruizing at the mouth of the Red Sea, had taken English prizes to the amount of more than 20 millions in value. The Ramadan, which commenced yesterday, has been celebrated upon my part with the greatest pomp. I have discharged the same functions which the Pacha formerly had to perform. General Dessaix is more than 80 myriameters from Cairo, and very near the Cataracts. He is searching for the ruins of Thebes. I am every moment in expectation of official details of a battle which he has had with the Mamelukes, and in which Murat Bey has been killed, and five or six Beys have been taken prisoners. Adjutant-General Boyer has discovered in the desert, in the vicinity of Faium, ruins never before seen by any European. General Andreosi and Citizen Berthollet are on their return from an excursion to the Lakes of Natron and the Convents of the Copts. They have made several extremely interesting discoveries; and among others some excellent Natron, (native alkali) which the ignorance of the miners prevented them from before observing. This branch of the commerce of Egypt will thence become still more important.

"BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte has transmitted to the Directory, dated October 17th, the detail of several battles which have taken place at different periods and in different places against the Mamelukes, various tribes of Arabs, and some revolted villages;

the following is the only one of conſequence:

BATTLE of SEDIMAN.

"On the 16th, at day-break, the diviſion of General Deſaix moved on, and at length found themſelves in front of the army of Mourad Bey, five or ſix thouſand ſtrong, conſiſting chiefly of Arabs, and a corps of infantry which guarded the entrenchments of Sediman, where there were four pieces of cannon.

General Deſaix formed his diviſion, compoſed wholly of infantry, into a ſquare battalion, which he flanked with two ſmall ſquare diviſions of 200 men each. The Mamelukes, after long heſitation, at length formed their reſolution, and charged with horrible cries and the greateſt valour the ſmall platoon on the right commanded by Captain Valette, of the 21ſt. At the ſame time they charged the rear of the ſquare. The enemy were every where received with the utmoſt coolneſs. The chaſſeurs of the 21ſt did not fire till within ten paces, and preſented their bayonets. The gallant fellows who compoſed this intrepid cavalry advanced to meet death in the front of our ranks, after throwing their battle-axes, muſquets, and piſtols at the heads of our ſoldiers. Some of them, whoſe horſes were killed, crept along upon their bellies, in order to lie under the bayonets and cut the legs of our troops; but all was in vain. They were obliged to fly. Our troops advanced towards Sediman, notwithſtanding the fire of their four pieces of cannon, which was the more dangerous becauſe our ranks were deep, but the *pas de charge* was like lightning, and the entrenchment, the cannon, and baggage were in a moment in our poſſeſſion. Mourad Bey had three Beys killed, two wounded, and 400 of the flower of his troops killed on the ſpot. Our loſs was 36 men killed and 36 wounded. Here, as well as at the battle of the Pyramids, the ſoldiers made a conſiderable booty. There was not a Mameluke on whom they did not find 4 or 500 louis."

"The Arabs (ſays Buonaparte) are in Egypt what the Barbets are in the country of Nice, with this great difference, that inſtead of living in the mountains, they are always on horſeback, and live in the midſt of the deſart. They pillage indiſcriminately the Turks, Europeans, and Egyptians. Their ferocity is equal to the wretched life they lead—expoſed for whole days in the burning ſands to the heat of the ſun, without a drop of water to drink. They are deſtitute of pity and of good faith. They preſent the moſt hideous picture of ſavage men which can be conceived."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 25.

CAME on, in the Court of King's Bench, at Weſtminſter, a trial at bar on an information filed by the Attorney-General againſt Sackville Earl of Thanet, Dennis O'Bryen, Robert Ferguſſon, Thomas Thompſon, and Thomas Gunter Brown, for a riot and aſſault at Maidſtone at the concluſion of the trials of O'Connor and Others for High Treaſon, which continued until a quarter after ten o'clock, when the Jury retired, and returned at half paſt eleven, and pronounced the verdict of GUILTY againſt Lord Thanet and Mr. Ferguſſon. The others were acquitted.

MARRIAGES.

AT Grimſby, Lincolnſhire, the Rt. Hon. Lord William Beauclerk, ſecond ſon to the Duke of St. Albans, to Miſs Nelthorpe.

William Brume Prideaux, eſq. of Cornwall, to Mrs. Courtenay, widow of Captain Courtenay.

The Rev. Charles Barton, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, to Miſs Harriet Carrett.

George Rankin, eſq. of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Agnes Allen, of Edinburgh.

Mr. Roſe, of Kennington, to Miſs Julia Arnold, youngeſt daughter of Dr. Arnold.

At Marble Hill, in Ireland, the Rt. Hon. Earl of Clanricarde to Miſs Burke, daughter of Sir Thos. Burke, bart.

Captain Durham, of the navy, to Lady Charlotte Bruce.

Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Wortley to Lady Caroline Creighton, daughter to the Earl of Orne.

At St. Hilary, in Cornwall, the Rev. Thos. Hitchens to Miſs Emma Grenfell, ſecond daughter of Paſcoe Grenfell, eſq.

John Dean Paul, eſq. banker, to Miſs Frances Eleanor Simpſon.

The Rev. Joſhua Rowley to Miſs Mary Scourfield.

John Hale, eſq. to Miſs Amherſt, ſiſter of Lord Amherſt.

John Buller, eſq. to Miſs York, daughter of the Biſhop of Ely.

William Huſkiſſon, eſq. under-ſecretary of ſtate, to Miſs Milbanke, daughter of Admiral Milbanke.

Henry Luſhington, eſq. to Miſs Lewis.

John Barker, eſq. of Wentford, Suffolk, to Miſs Caroline Conyers, of Copthall, Eſſex.

Mr. James Thomſon, merchant, Clement's lane, to Miſs St. Barbe, of Blackheath.

At Briſtol, Samuel Rickets, eſq. to Miſs Allingham, of the Theatre Royal, Bath.

The Duke of Rutland to Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carliſle.

Major-General Sir Charles Roſs to Lady Mary Fitzgerald, eldeſt daughter of the Duke of Leinſter.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 10.

AT Exeter, Mr. Samuel Weymouth, a reſpectable merchant of that city.

12. At Anſtruther, in Scotland, Alexander Cunningham, eſq. of Pithartie, captain in the royal navy. This gentleman behaved very gallantly in the two laſt wars, having been in no fewer than ſeventeen line of battle engagements. In the memorable victory gained by Admiral Boſcawen over the French fleet in Lagos Bay, in 1759, he ſet fire with his own hand to the Ocean, of 94 guns, commanded by Admiral De La Clue, which had been driven on ſhore, and burnt her to the water's edge.

13. At Foſton hall, Yorkſhire, in his 53d year, William Shayler, eſq. late of Poppleton.

17 At York, Mr. Lowther, attorney, of Eaſt Retford, Nottinghamſhire.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Richard Knight, one of the volunteers of that town.

18. Mr. Wintle, of Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath.

Robert Obbinſon, ſenior alderman of Lincoln, aged 74.

19. At Kingſdown, near Briſtol, Mr. Edward Weſtley, wine-merchant.

At Ellfords Hawkhurſt, in his 53d year, William Boys, eſq.

Mr. Holland, attorney, at Tenbury, Worceſterſhire.

20. Mr. Thomas Symonds, of Witney, Oxfordſhire, in his 83d year.

At Tingewick, Bucks, the Rev. Charles Cotton, formerly fellow of New College, and rector of Upper Heyford, Oxfordſhire.

At Purford, near Ripley, Surry, Mr. John Vincent, jun.

21. At Lord Scarſdale's, Kedleſton-park, Derbyſhire, the Counteſs of Portmore, youngeſt daughter of John Earl of Rothes, born Aug. 29, 1753.

Mr. John Buad, late of Singleton, in Suſſex, aged 68 years.

Lately, at Marybone, Theodore Maurice, eſq. commiſſary muſter-maſter of his Majeſty's forces.

Lately, at Dumfries, George Milligen Johnſton, of Corehead, M. D.

22. At Bath, Dr. Stone, archdeacon of Kells, in the county of Meath, Ireland.

At Briſtol, General Skinner.

John Hebden, eſq. of Hounſlow, aged 62 years.

Lately, at Exmouth, Devonſhire, Dr. James Ford, late phyſician to St. George's hoſpital.

Lately, at Rugby, Major Howkins, of the Warwickſhire regiment of militia.

23. Mr. Alexander Wyllie, of the Old Jewry, in his 61ſt year.

Robert Freeman, eſq. of Stoke Newington, aged 73 years.

Lately, within a few days of each other, the Rev. David Simpſon, M. A. rector of Chriſt Church, Maccle-field, Cheſhire, and his wife Mrs. Simpſon. He inſtituted ſeveral charity ſchools on week days and Sundays in that populous town long before Mr. Raikes of Glouceſter formed his plan for Sunday ſchools.

Lately, at Yardley Haſtings, Northamptonſhire, aged 60, the Rev. James Gardiner, M. A. rector of that pariſh cum Denton, and formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

24. In Green-ſtreet, aged 83, Mrs. Forreſter, widow of Dr. Forreſter, and daughter of Dr. Moore.

Dame Mary Bayntun Rolt, wife of Sir Edward Bayntun Rolt, of Spy-park, bart.

In a ſtate of extreme poverty and diſtreſs, Mrs. Reddiſh, alias Hart, formerly of Drury

Lane

Lane Theatre, where ſhe firſt appeared in the character of Lady Townly the 26th of October 1760. She was daughter of a perſon belonging to the Court, who left her ſome property, which ſhe early diſſipated during the time ſhe lived with Mr. Reddiſh, whoſe name ſhe aſſumed. Her performances on the ſtage were never remarkable for their excellence, though ſhe very unaccountably obtained the notice of Churchill, who thus mentions her in The Roſciad:

Weak of themſelves are what we beauties call,
It is the manner which gives ſtrength to all:
This teaches every beauty to unite,
And brings them forward in the nobleſt light.
Happy in this, behold amidſt the throng,
With tranſient gleam of grace, HART ſweeps along.

Lately ſhe uſed to ſpeak at one of the debating ſocieties in Weſtminſter, the proprietors of which, after her death was known, opened their room for the purpoſe of procuring money to provide for her a decent funeral. We know not whether they were ſucceſsful or not.

25. The Rev. Joſias Lambert, of Camphill, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire,

27. John Turras, eſq. of Cecil ſtreet.

In Newman-ſtreet, Oxford-road, Edward Blakeney, eſq. known by the appellation of the honeſt commiſſary. When, after the concluſion of the German war, this gentleman was introduced to the miniſter George Grenville as a man who, by his upright and diſintereſted behaviour, had a claim to the notice of his countrymen, he was aſked what remuneration for his paſt ſervices he would wiſh to have? He aſked for a guinea a day for life. Mr. Grenville gave him half a one. Marſhal Conway, who introduced him, ſaid, "Mr. Grenville does in this caſe as in every one in which I have known him to act—he does things by halves."

Lately, at Newcaſtle, John Jackſon, well known by the name of Beau Jackſon. About a month ſince he applied, on the plea of poverty, to the pariſh for relief, which was granted; and after his death, caſh to the amount of 100l. was found in his apartments.

John Hooker, eſq. at Brenchley, in Kent.

In Kennington ſquare, in his 64th year, Anthony Stokes, eſq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple, and chief juſtice of Georgia, when that province was under the Britiſh Government.

Lately, Richard Bowles, eſq. late of Sayes-place, Surry, formerly a captain in the horſe guards.

Lately, aged 67, John Strange, eſq. of Portland place, LL. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. alſo member of many of the learned and literary ſocieties of Europe. Mr. Strange was many years Britiſh Reſident at Venice, where he formed one of the beſt collections of pictures (particularly of the Venetian ſchool) now in England; his library was alſo moſt extenſive and ſplendid. By his will he has directed the whole to be ſold. Thomas Gould, eſq. his brother-in-law; Edward Nares, his nephew; and Mr. Alexander, his ſolicitor, are appointed truſtees and executors. Several papers by him are publiſhed in the Archæologia.

29. At the Water Office, Villiers-ſtreet, Strand, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Giles Jones, upwards of 40 years ſecretary to the York Buildings Company.

In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Rt. Hon. Charles Bingham, earl of Lucan, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Mr. Daniel Sutton, of Tremworth farm, in Crandale, aged 66 years.

Lately, John Smyth, eſq. of Holbeck, near Leeds.

Lately, Mr. George Pycock, architect, in Hull, aged 50 years

30. Mr. Geo. Milne, merchant, Crutched Friars.

In Welbeck ſtreet, Lady Margaret Macdonald.

Lately, at Milford, Suffolk, aged 82, John Clarke, eſq. ſteward to the Earl of Exeter.

31. Mr. Samuel Bailey, grocer, of St. Martin's lane, Weſtminſter.

The Rev. William Stephenſon, rector of Fordwich

At Chatham, Charles Proby, eſq. commiſſioner of his Majeſty's navy.

At Bedford, Lieut. Thos. Hemming, of the 14th regiment of foot.

APRIL 1. In Berners-ſtreet, John Stanley, eſq. of Shooter's-hill.

3. Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. Deputy Birch.

At Iſlington, Mr. John Steed, aged 90, upwards of 40 years clerk of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company.

4. Mrs. Harris, under houſekeeper of Windſor Caſtle.

5. At Glouceſter-place, Marybone New Road, Francis Green, eſq.

Mr. Huſk, many years hobby groom to his Majeſty.

At Cramond, Scotland, Sir John Inglis, bart. of Cramond.

Lately, at Barnſtaple, Francis Incledon, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 20th light dragoons.

Lately,

Lately, at Bedford, Lieut. Thos. Fleming, of the 14th regiment of foot.

6. The Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, elected 1784 one of the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum. He was born in the year 1730, and at the age of 12 years, in 1742, was admitted a ſcholar at Weſtminſter. In 1746 he was elected to Chriſt Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. April 5, 1753.

Robert Prieſtley, M. D. of Leeds, and ſurgeon to the Weſt York militia.

James Sayer, eſq. at Marſhgate, near Richmond.

Lately, at Sion College, London Wall, the Rev. Mr. Clements, librarian, vicar of South Brent, Somerſetſhire, aged 88 years.

8. Mr. Archdall Harris, ſurgeon, of New Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, aged 28.

At the Ducheſs of Rutland's, Hanover-ſquare, Elizabeth Ducheſs Dowager of Beaufort.

Francis Douce, eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, in his 82d year.

At Lemington, Warwickſhire, Sir William Wheler, bart.

At Southampton, William Cumini, eſq.

9 In Pall Mall, Anaſtaſia Counteſs of Kerry.

10. Mr. J. Hodſkinſon, jun. ſurveyor and engineer, of Arundel-ſtreet, in the Strand.

At Falmouth, in her way to Liſbon, the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery, ſiſter to Lord Gosford.

At the George inn, York, the Rev. Thos. Darcy Nelſon, rector of Holtby, in the North Riding.

11. In Lower Seymour-ſtreet, Sir William Bowyer, bart. of Denham, Bucks.

Rene Payne, eſq. of Lothbury, aged 64 years.

12. Mrs. Preece, widow, of Eigne-ſtreet, in Hereford, aged 95 years.

At Leven Grove, in Yorkſhire, the Hon. Mrs. Cary, relict of General Cary, and mother of Lady Amherſt and the late Lady Ruſſell.

Samuel Atkins, eſq. of Shidfield Houſe, Wickham, Hants.

Lately, the Rev. Ezekiel Rouſe, rector of Clophill and Pullexhill, in Bedfordſhire.

13. Thomas Hamond, eſq. one of the curſitors of the High Court of Chancery.

14. The Rev. Gerard Robinſon, one of the chaplains of the Spaniſh Chapel, in his 70th year.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Mr. Gilleſpie, the celebrated Scotch ſnuff maker. He is ſaid to have left about 40,000l. to be applied to the eſtabliſhing an hoſpital for the maintenance of old men and women.

15. Edward Rogers, eſq. of the Home, near Biſhop's Caſtle.

Lately, at the White Lion inn, in Halifax, aged 66, Mr. Robert Whitworth, one of the moſt able engineers in England.

16. Mr. John Simes, jeweller, King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Lately, at Duncombe-park, the lady of Charles Slingſby Duncombe, eſq.

17. Richard Jupp, eſq. architect to the Hon. Eaſt India Company.

19. At Twickenham, Lady Margery Murray, niece to William the firſt earl of Mansfield, and ſiſter to the late earl.

At Hull, Mr. Robert Kinder.

Lately, at Durham, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, prebendary of the cathedral of that city.

21. At Stapleford, Leiceſterſhire, in his 80th year, the Rev. Robert Sherard, earl of Harborough. He was born Oct. 1, 1719, ſucceeded his brother Feb. 20, 1770, and in 1773 reſigned his eccleſiaſtical preferments.

Mrs. Weſt, relict of the late James Weſt, eſq.

22. Felix Vaughan, eſq. barriſter at law.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Yelverton, earl of Suſſex, in the 70th year of his age.

Mr. W. Samuel Goodiſon, grocer and tea-dealer, Wellcloſe-ſquare.

At Manchester, Charles Michell, eſq. of Lower Seymour-ſtreet, Portman ſquare.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Whittle, rector of Onſtock, Wilts.

Lately, Mr. Henry Silveſter, merchant, of Birmingham.

Lately, at Cork, the Rt. Hon. Robert earl of Kingſton.

24. William Seward, eſq. F. R. S. and A. S. S. (A further account of this gentleman will be inſerted in our next.)

DEATHS ABROAD.

At St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica, Priſcilla Wragg, a free negro woman, in the 121ſt year of her age.

Feb. 14. At Gottingen, Monſieur Lichtenberg, the great German phyſician.

Oct. 1798. At Burdwan, Bengal, James Sportiſwoode, eſq. of Dunipace, Stirlingſhire.

Jan. 7, 1799. In Jamaica, Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Witham, of the royal regiment of artillery, aid-du-camp to the late Lord Heathfield, at Gibraltar, during the late war.

In Spaniſh Town, Jamaica, George Lyon, eſq. barriſter at law.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, the Hon. Lieutenant Roger Montgomerie, of the royal navy, ſecond ſon of Lord Eglintoun.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1799.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. 1777.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
27	——	——	53 a ½	——	——	81 7/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
28	——	——	53 1/8 a ½	——	——	81 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
29	——	——	54 1/8 a 3/8	——	——	81 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
30	——	——	53 3/4 a ½	——	——	81 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
31	Sunday																		
1	——	——	53 5/8 a 3/4	——	——	82 7/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
2	——	——	53 5/8 a 3/4	——	——	82 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
3	——	——	53 5/8 a 3/4	——	——	82 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
4	——	——	53 3/4 a 54	——	——	83	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
5	——	——	54 a 1/8	——	——	83 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
6	——	53 1/2	54 1/8 a 1/4	——	67 7/8	83 1/8	15 1/2	7/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
7	Sunday																		
8	——	53 7/8	54 1/4 a 5/8	——	68 1/8	83 7/8	159-16	516-16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
9	——	53 3/4	54 3/8 a 1/2	——	68 3/8	83 1/2	159-16	5 7/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
10	——	53 3/4	54 1/4 a 1/2	——	68 1/4	83 1/2	159-16	515-16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
11	——	53 7/8	54 1/2 a 5/8	——	——	83 5/8	15 5/8	515-16	——	——	——	——	165 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	——
12	137 1/2	54	54 1/2 a 3/4	——	69 1/8	84 3/8	1511-16	515-16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
13	133 1/4	53 7/8	54 3/8 a 1/2	——	69 1/8	84 1/4	15 5/8	515-16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
14	Sunday																		
15	——	54	54 1/2 a 3/4	——	69 3/8	84 5/8	15 7/8	515-16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
16	135	54 1/8	54 3/4 a 55	——	69 3/4	84 1/8	1511-16	515-16	——	——	——	——	167 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——
17	134 1/8	54 1/4	54 1/2 a 7/8	——	69 3/8	85 1/8	1511-16	515-16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
18	135	54 1/2	54 1/2 a 3/4	——	69 3/8	85	15 5/8	515-16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
19	——	54 1/4	54 1/2 a 3/4	——	69	85 1/8	15 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	168 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	——
20	——	54 1/8	54 1/2 a 3/4	——	68 7/8	85	15 5/8	6	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
21	Sunday																		
22	——	54 1/4	54 3/4 a 7/8	——	69 1/8	85 3/8	1511-16	6	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
23	137	54 3/8	54 7/8 a 55	——	69 1/4	85 1/2	1511-16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
24	136	54 3/8	54 3/4 a 7/8	——	69 1/8	85 3/4	1511-16	61-16	——	——	——	——	169	——	——	——	——	——	——
25	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
26	——	54 1/4	54 1/2 a 3/4	——	69	85 7/8	15 5/8	61-16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest *Price only.*